BOMBAY—1933-34

179 1933-34 & 1937-38 (except 1936-37.

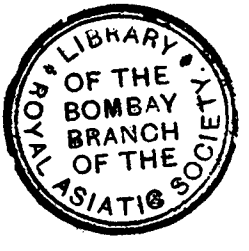
A Review

of the

Administration of the Presidency

133133 ae. 11 1 33

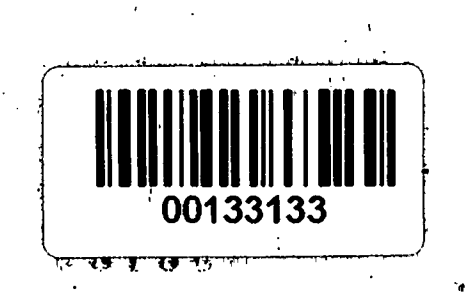
Price Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.



1935

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BOMBAY

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller



gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017

INTRODUCTION

The Administration Report for 1933–34 is on the same lines as last year. It is divided into two parts :—

Part I is a general summary of the year's work.

Part II deals with the work and events of the year under review and is preceded, where necessary, by a note explaining the history and functions of the Department of Government whose work is reviewed and its place in the administration.

Owing to the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality, the review of the Trust's work appears in the paragraph dealing with the Bombay Municipality and not separately as hitherto. A separate paragraph appears for the Karachi Municipality, which has now become a Corporation.

The Karachi Rent Restriction Act, 1929, ceased to be operative from 1st January 1933 and the paragraph on the subject no longer appears in the report. The paragraph on the Maternity Benefit Act will be found amalgamated with the Factories Act. Paragraphs on the Bombay Development schemes have been deleted from Part I but appear in Part II.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY. Political, i ; Finance, iv ; Trade and Commerce, iv ; Land Customs, vi ; Agriculture, vi ; Department of Agriculture, vii ; Public Instruction, viii ; Law and Justice, ix ; Police and Crime, x ; Bombay City Police, xi ; Public Health, xii ; Salt, xiii ; Excise, xiii ; Taxes on Income, xv ; Stamps, xvi ; Forests, xvi ; Co-operative Movement, xvii ; Public Works, xviii.

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND. 1.—Land Records, 1 ; 2.—Wards and other Estates. Gujarat Talukdars Act, 3 ; Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 3 ; Courts of Wards Act, 3 ; 3.—Department of Land Records, 4 ; 4.—Waste Lands, 4.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE. 1.—Legislative Council, 5 ; Course of Legislation, 7 ; Bills, 11 ; Budget, 11 ; Motions and Resolutions, 11 ; 2.—Administration of Justice, 12 ; Civil and Criminal Justice, Bombay Presidency, 13 and 15 ; Sind, 16 ; 3.—Registration, 17 ; 4.—Joint Stock Companies, 18.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME. 1.—Police, 19 ; (1) Mofussil and Railway Police, 20 ; (2) Sind, 25 ; (3) Bombay City Police, 26 ; (4) Village Police, 29 ; (5) Government Workhouses, 30 ; 2.—Bombay Jails, 31 ; 3.—Criminal Tribes, 33.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS. (1) Agriculture and Crops, 37 ; Nature of Crops, 38 ; Cropped Area, 39 ; Irrigated Area, 40 ; Outturn of Crops, 42 ; Condition of the Agricultural Population, 42 ; (2) *Department of Agriculture, (a) Bombay Presidency Proper.* Features of the Year, 43 ; Services rendered to the Public, 43 ; Agricultural Research, 45 ; Agricultural Education, 46 ; Finance, 46 ; (*b*) *Sind.* Agricultural Research, 47 ; Finance, 48 ; (3) Advances to Cultivators, 48 ; (4) Note on the Weather, 48 ; (5) Prices. Retail Prices, 50 ; Wholesale Prices, 53 ; (6) Mofussil Labour and Wages, 54 ; (7) Forests, 61, (8) Co-operative Movement, 65 ; (9) Horticulture. Public Gardens, 69.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE, (1) Industries, 70; (2) Department of Industries, 75; (3) Commissioner of Labour, 81; The Factories Act, 81; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, 83; Bombay Boiler Inspection Department, 84; (4) Trade. (*a*) Presidency proper, 84; Chief Port, Bombay, 88; Subordinate Ports, 99; (*b*) Sind, 100; Subordinate Ports, 106; (5) Traffic by Air, 107.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. 1.—Public Works, (*a*) Administration, 108; Electrical, 108; Communications, 108; Arboriculture, 109; Miscellaneous, 109, (*b*) Irrigation, General, 110; Sind, 111; Deccan and Gujarat, 112; 2.—Railways, 114.

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF. 1.—Births and Deaths, 116; 2.—Sanitation. 117; 3.—Vaccination, 118; 4.—Hospitals and Dispensaries, 118; 5.—Haffkine Institute, 119; 6.—Veterinary, 120; 7.—Chemical Analysers, 121; 8.—Mental Hospitals, 122; 9.—Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, 122; Kondhwa Leper Asylum, Poona, 123; British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Branch, 123; 10.—Emigration and Immigration, 124.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT. 1.—Municipalities, 126; 2.—Bombay Municipality, 129; 3.—Karachi Municipality, 131; 4.—Local Board Administration, 131; 5.—Port Trust. (*a*) Bombay, 134; (*b*) Karachi, 136.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW. 1.—Accounts for 1933-34, 140; 2.—Land Revenue, 150; 3.—Public Works Revenue, 151; 4.—Excise, Presidency proper, 151; Sind, 153.

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION. 1.—(*a*) Education, Bombay Presidency, 156; (*b*) Reformatory Schools, 159; (*c*) Yeravda Reformatory, 159; 2.—Literature and the Press. Books and Publications, 160; Newspapers 160; 3.—Literary Society. The Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, 160; 4.—Arts and Societies. Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, 161; Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, 161; Victoria Museum, Karachi, 162.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS. 1.—Ecclesiastical. The Church of India, 163; The Established Church of Scotland, 164; 2.—Stationery, 164; 3.—Printing. Government Central Press, Bombay, 164; Yeravda Prison Press, Poona, 165; Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi, 165; Government Photozincographic Press, Poona, 165; 4.—General Miscellaneous. (*a*) Bombay Development Schemes, 165; Industrial Housing Scheme, 166; Residential Suburban Schemes, 167; Consulting Surveyor's Department, 168; (*b*) Military (Indian Auxiliary and Territorial Forces), 168; (*c*) Bombay and Karachi Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 171; Archæology, 171.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—Reserved and transferred subjects, 173.
,, II—List of Reports made use of, 175.
,, III—The Governor; Members of Council and Ministers; President and Deputy President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933–34, 178.

INDEX .. 179

GRAPHS

	Page
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	141
Distribution of Principal Heads of Revenue	145
Distribution of Principal Heads of Expenditure	149

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY—1933-34

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

THE principal interest of the political history of the year under review lay in the endeavours of Congress to abandon the civil disobedience movement without confessing its failure. As was mentioned in last year's report, Government's action against this subversive movement had been entirely successful and it was apparent that it had ceased to be an effective political weapon. Congress was not slow to realise this and it was plain that a split in its ranks was inevitable so long as Congress continued to pursue unlawful activities which were promptly nullified by Government action. The difficulty was to find a formula behind which the movement could decently be buried. As usual, Congress looked to Mr. Gandhi to provide the magic words. On the 8th of May Mr. Gandhi, who was then a State prisoner at the Yeravda Central Prison under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, announced his intention to undertake a fast for 21 days for reasons " wholly unconnected with Government and connected solely with the Harijan movement ". He was released on the same day and issued a statement to the Press in which he stated that his views regarding civil disobedience had undergone no change, but in view of his own fast he recommended a suspension of the movement for a month or six weeks and appealed to Government to take advantage of this suspension and unconditionally discharge all civil resisters in order that he might resume negotiations with Government at the point where they had been broken off on his return from England. Mr. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress, promptly declared the suspension of the civil disobedience movement for six weeks from May 9 but on the same day the Government of India issued a communique stating that their policy remained unchanged.

Mr. Gandhi's fast came to an end on May 29 and Mr. Aney on June 17 suspended civil disobedience for a further period of six weeks, while from July 12 to July 14 a conference of about 150 Congressmen from all parts of India was held at Poona to discuss what should be done. Mr. Gandhi opposed the unconditional withdrawal of the movement and the decisions of the conference upheld this view. He also secured a decision authorising him, in consultation with the Working Committee, to negotiate with His Excellency the Viceroy, but on the refusal of His Excellency the Viceroy to enter into any such negotiations, Mr. Aney issued a statement on the 22nd July substituting a programme of individual civil disobedience for mass civil disobedience and dissolving all Congress organisations for the time being. On July 30 Mr. Gandhi informed Government of his intention of starting on August 1 from the Sabarmati Ashram to march to Ras in the Kaira District in order, among other things, to invite individuals to offer civil disobedience. Mr. Gandhi was arrested at Ahmedabad on the morning of August 1, under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act and was transferred to the Yeravda Central Prison from where he was released on the 4th August after service of an order under section 4 of the Act. He failed to observe one of the terms of the order and was convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. His arrest and conviction aroused little interest and the programme of individual civil disobedience met with a similar fate. Mr. Gandhi again began a fast on the 16th August because he was not allowed all the facilities that were given to him as a State prisoner for carrying on his Untouchability work, although at the time of his trial he had asked to be treated as a " C " class prisoner. He was released on August 23 and, far from his fasts causing any excitement, his action in obtaining his liberty twice within four months by these means was sharply criticised. Soon after his release Mr. Gandhi saw Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and both issued statements to the Press. Mr. Gandhi announced that he had decided not to court imprisonment and proposed to devote himself during this period of self-restraint principally to Harijan service and other constructive activities. Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru did not disguise his feelings that Congress wanted a new and more militant programme. The Congress Socialist Party was organised later in the year, while it was apparent that there was a strong party which advocated the abandonment of civil disobedience so as to free Congress from its unlawful status and enable it to take part in and, if possible, to capture, the Legislatures. The Government of India had made it quite clear that so long as Congress stood pledged to civil disobedience, no meetings of that body would be allowed. After the close of the year under review, the Congress Parliamentary Board was formed with the specific intention of capturing for Congress the seats in the Legislative Assembly and the Board received Mr. Gandhi's blessing in the following words :—" It is not only right but it is the duty of every Congressman who, for some reason or other, does not want to or cannot take part in civil resistance, to seek entry and form combinations in order to prosecute the programme which he believes to be in the interests of his country." He advised Congressmen to leave civil disobedience to him. " It should be resumed by others in my life-time only under my direction, unless one arises and claims to know the science better than I do." The formula had thus been found and the movement was officially buried. It had been dead for a long time. Thus closed an unpleasant chapter in the history of this Presidency, a chapter in which is written a sad story of misery, hardship and monetary loss to many sections of the community with nothing to set upon the credit side.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne arrived in Bombay on the 8th December and was accorded an excellent reception by large crowds assembled on the route of his procession through the City. Similar cordiality marked the farewell given to Sir Frederick Sykes on his departure on the 9th idem.

Communal troubles happily did not disturb the Presidency during the year, although there was some communal tension at one or two centres, due to purely local causes. There were a few instances of terrorist activities in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind). At the latter place bombs were thrown on three occasions causing slight injuries to British

soldiers. In all cases except one the offenders were discovered and convicted.

Finance.—The results of the working of the financial year 1933–34 showed an improvement in the financial position of the Presidency, mainly due to the policy of rigid economy and retrenchment pursued by Government. Although receipts decreased, from Rs. 2,167·29 lakhs to Rs. 1,968·46 lakhs, expenditure also decreased, from Rs. 2,155·45 lakhs to Rs. 1,941·56 lakhs. Debt repayments, which were suspended during the year 1932–33, were made to the extent of Rs. 11½ lakhs in the year under review and the emergency cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries of Government servants was reduced to 5 per cent.

Receipts in the revenue section amounted to Rs. 1,460·74 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,443·73 lakhs, giving a surplus of Rs. 17·01 lakhs. Receipts under the principal heads of revenue, except "Stamps" and "Forest", showed signs of improvement.

Making allowance for the formal credit entry of Rs. 96½ lakhs on account of "Assessment of alienated lands less quit rents" which was omitted with effect from the year under review, the other land revenue receipts showed an improvement of Rs. 10⅓ lakhs as compared with the previous year. Excise revenue is gradually recovering. It was Rs. 364⅓ lakhs in the year under report as against Rs. 351 lakhs in the previous year. Under Forest revenue the decrease from Rs. 59¾ lakhs to Rs. 54⅓ lakhs was almost entirely due to the transfer of the Dangs to the Government of India. As a result of increase in the scale of registration fees revenue under Registration increased from Rs. 12½ lakhs to Rs. 16¼ lakhs but the Stamp revenue decreased by Rs. 2¼ lakhs and Irrigation revenue by Rs. 4 lakhs.

Trade and Commerce.—Although the year under review opened with brighter prospects than the preceding one owing to the gradual clearance of the political atmosphere the results were disappointing. There was little improvement in the international trade situation, while the depreciated prices at which goods of Japanese manufacture continued to be imported

and sold dislocated not only the textile industry but also trade in general. Some deflection of trade from British Indian ports and the poor purchasing power of the masses resulting from the low prices which agricultural produce continued to fetch were other factors contributing to the marked set-back which the foreign trade of the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Sind) suffered during the year under review. An appreciable increase in the exports of Indian produce was a redeeming feature of the year and gave some definite hope of a revival in the export side of the foreign trade.

Imports of private merchandise which had been declining for four years since 1928–29, though improved by Rs. 4·55 crores in 1932–33, again contracted by Rs. 8·13 crores or nearly 15 per cent. to Rs. 46·19 crores. This was partly due to falling prices and partly to the general trade depression. Most of the principal articles of import shared in this contraction, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils and cotton twist and yarn. The only important articles which recorded noticeable increases were machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses, etc., and parts). Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 1·91 crores to Rs. 1·01 crores.

Export of gold continued to be heavy and exports of Indian produce improved by Rs. 4·24 crores, or nearly 18 per cent., to Rs. 27·41 crores. But for the low level of commodity prices, the improvement would have been more noticeable. Most of the principal articles of export contributed towards the increase, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), seeds, raw wool and raw hides and skins. Cotton manufactures, grain, pulse, flour and oil cakes however recorded decreases.

The entrepôt trade of Bombay, which had been continuously declining since 1927–28, improved during the year under report and amounted to Rs. 2·16 crores as against Rs. 1·97 crores in the previous year. This increase of Rs. 19 lakhs was mainly due to larger re-shipments of metals and ores, cotton manufactures, raw cotton and silk manufactures.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, further contracted by Rs. 11·56 crores, or

8 per cent., to Rs. 130·49 crores. Both imports and exports shared in this heavy decline—the former by Rs. 9·03 crores and the latter by Rs. 2·53 crores, in spite of heavy shipments of articles of Indian produce. Both imports and exports of the precious metals also declined by Rs. 89·77 lakhs and Rs. 6·95 crores respectively.

The value of the total coasting trade also declined by Rs. 1·58 crores, or 3 per cent. to Rs. 49·96 crores, exports decreasing by Rs. 1·91 crores, but imports increasing by Rs. 33·04 lakhs.

The gross collections of the Bombay Customs House declined from Rs. 15,80 lakhs to Rs. 14,04 lakhs.

Both the foreign and the coasting trade of the Province of Sind showed a further decline as compared with the previous year. The entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 42·39 crores as against Rs. 44·80 crores in the preceding year. The foreign trade declined from Rs. 30·01 crores to Rs. 28·47 crores, while the coasting trade declined from Rs. 14·79 crores to Rs. 13·92 crores.

The gross collections on account of customs revenue at Karachi amounted to Rs. 4·85 crores as against Rs. 6·26 crores in the previous year.

Land Customs.—The total receipts at the Land Customs Stations on the frontiers of Goa and Daman amounted to Rs. 26·45 lakhs as against Rs. 12·10 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due to large imports of Java and Japanese sugar via Castle Rock. The export duty realised during the year on both the Frontiers amounted to Rs. 29,329.

The receipts at the various customs houses on the Viramgam frontier amounted to Rs. 27·63 lakhs as compared with Rs. 56·09 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the diversion of trade to Bhavnagar ports.

On the 8th April 1933 the port of Cambay was declared a foreign port and three land customs stations were established. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2·46 lakhs which mainly consisted of duty on sugar.

Agriculture.—The agricultural season of 1933-34 was on the whole fairly good both in the Presidency proper and Sind. A special feature of the year was the cold spell, in three

successive waves, which occurred in the northern part of the Presidency during January 1934 and caused considerable damage to *rabi* crops. The cotton crop also suffered severely. The grape crop in the Nasik district was damaged and the yield of fruit and vegetables and sugarcane in North Deccan was considerably affected. In Sind excessive rainfall in August and September adversely affected the cotton crop ; while, due to the cold spell, the yield from *rabi* crops was somewhat below expectations. The distribution of rainfall was generally uneven, both as regards area and period, but in some areas the deficiency of early rains was compensated for by abundant late rains or *vice versa*. The season was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

The gross cropped area increased from 29,155,000 acres to 29,192,000 acres, while the net cropped area decreased from 28,281,000 acres to 28,227,000 acres. The twice cropped area increased from 874,000 acres to 965,000 acres. In Sind, on the other hand, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a further rise of 307,000, 15,000 and 292,000 acres as compared with the previous year.

In the Presidency proper the area under food crops increased by 91,000 acres, while that under non-food crops decreased by 54,000 acres. In Sind, with the exception of jowar and bajri, the area under which decreased in favour of better paying crops like cotton and wheat, the area under almost all the crops increased over that of the previous year, owing to more land in the Lloyd Barrage zone having been brought under cultivation both during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons.

Department of Agriculture.—During the year under report, the Central Legislature passed two important bills affecting the sugarcane industry, viz., Act No. IV of 1934, an act to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar ; and Act No. XV of 1934, an act to regulate the price of sugarcane intended for use in sugar factories. Out of the six new sugarcane factories started in the Presidency last year, five were producing sugar this year. Among the important conferences held were the Sugar Conference, the Wheat Conference and the Crop Planning Conference which were

held at Simla and the Provincial Economic Conference which was held at Delhi. The Indian Science Congress was held at Bombay. The Department was represented at all the conferences.

The organisation of the seed supply of new and improved varieties of crops was one of the major services the Department rendered to agriculture. A large volume of seed of the staple crops, such as cotton and rice, was made available to the cultivator during the year. Improvement of cattle through the supply of superior bulls for breeding purposes was also an important service. In August 1933 the Bombay Live Stock Improvement Act was passed with the object of giving power to Government to order castration of all bulls not licensed for breeding, in specified areas. Various research schemes dealing with sugarcane, dry-farming and cold storage were undertaken by the Department with funds provided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Much research work was also done with the help of the grants given by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund. The Poona Agricultural College and the vernacular agricultural schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia continued to do very good work.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 10·83 lakhs in the Presidency proper and Rs. 3·96 lakhs in Sind.

Public Instruction.—The total number of educational institutions decreased by 141 to 16,730, but the number of pupils in them increased by 42,209 to 1,374,296. Out of a total of 26,859 towns and villages, 10,659 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·6 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·24 as against 9·01 in the preceding year, the corresponding percentages of female scholars to the female population being 3·05 and 2·89, respectively. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 398·10 lakhs of which 44·2 per cent., was met from Government funds and the rest from the Local Board funds, fees and other sources.

Primary schools alone absorbed over Rs. 199 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. The number of students in the 19 Arts Colleges (including the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 819 to 10,519, of whom 975 were women as against 835 in the preceding year, while the expenditure on all Arts Colleges (excluding the University School) was over Rs. 23 lakhs. Secondary schools increased by 28 to 714 and the pupils in them by 5,894 to 133,592, the expenditure being over Rs. 88 lakhs. Primary schools for boys decreased by 103 to 12,849 but the number of pupils in them increased by 20,322 to 987,969. The number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 279,300, an increase of 12,648. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 1,402 to 235,548, of whom 55,523 were girls.

Law and Justice.—During the period under review, twenty Acts were passed by the Legislative Council and, having received the assent of their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General, became law. The most important of them were the City of Karachi Municipal Act, which was passed to make special legislative provision for, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to, the municipal government of the City of Karachi, the Bombay Live-Stock Improvement Act, which provided for the improvement of live stock, the Bombay Village Panchayat Act which was passed in order to consolidate the law relating to the constitution of village panchayats, with a view to fostering their growth and of increasing their utility in the further development of local self-government in rural areas, and the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, which was passed with a view to amalgamate the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Most of the other Acts were amendments to existing statutes designed to remove anomalies or to remedy defects which experience had shown to be necessary.

During 1933, the number of suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court was 5,051 as compared with 5,321 in 1932. The number of suits instituted in the mofussil civil courts was 173,538, a decrease of 3,954 over the figures of the

previous year. The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (19,830). In no other district except West Khandesh, Poona, Nasik, Kaira and Ahmedabad did institutions exceed 10,000. There were in all 249,394 suits for disposal of which 175,017 were disposed of. The Presidency Small Cause Courts disposed of 35,312 cases, leaving 5,622 pending.

On the Criminal Side, there were 240,436 offences reported during the year, an increase of 15,502 over the figures of 1932. The number brought to trial, including those pending from the previous year, was 235,950. The number of cases brought before the Presidency Magistrates, including Honorary Magistrates, was 109,406. The number of cases which came under the Special and Local Laws was 100,828, while under the Indian Penal Code it was 8,578. The number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals was 191,085. Of these the cases of 1,041 were committed to the Sessions or referred to higher authorities. Of the remaining 190,044, the cases of 174,637 were finally disposed of by the various tribunals, 57·8 per cent. resulting in convictions and 41·6 per cent. in acquittal or discharge. The Sessions Courts in the mofussil dealt with cases of 2,036 persons, 269 remaining pending. Out of 2,036 tried, 1,109 or 54·5 per cent. were convicted.

In Sind, there was a slight increase in the number of criminal offences, while there was a decrease in the number of civil suits. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 37,860, while the number of suits disposed of was 38,775. The number of offences reported and those returned as true during the year were 41,702 and 40,707 respectively, an increase of 2,363 and 2,441 when compared with the figures of the previous year. Out of 64,469 persons under trial 28,558 were convicted.

Police and Crime.—An outstanding feature of the year was the collapse of the civil disobedience movement which had given so much trouble during the previous years. The imposition of additional Police in the Ankola and Kumta talukas of the Kanara District at the cost of the inhabitants proved an effective measure for the restoration of order in the areas where the no-tax campaign had been in progress. The practical

cessation of the movement enabled the Police to devote more of their time to their normal task of prevention and detection of crime, a duty which had been seriously interfered with when their energies were dissipated in combating the activities of the civil disobedience campaign.

In regard to crime, the year was marked by a material decrease under all the important heads, namely, (1) Reported, (2) Serious and (3) True crime disposed of. A very satisfactory feature was the large drop in dacoities and burglaries. There was also a marked increase in non-cognizable crime.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 138,577 as against 130,704 in 1932—a net increase of 7,873 cases under all classes.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways fell from 1·19 in 1932 to 1·10 in the year under report; likewise that of serious crime from ·83 in 1932 to ·78 in 1933. Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3·90 per 1000 of population and Ratnagiri the least criminal district with an incidence of ·28. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,201 as against 7,059 in 1932—a decrease of 858 cases.

The value of property stolen during 1933 in connection with cognizable cases was about Rs. 8 lakhs of which the property worth Rs. 2½ lakhs was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 37·88 against 41·44 in the year before.

The total strength of the Police was 771 officers and 17,395 men and the total cost, including the clerical establishment, was about Rs. 98½ lakhs, a decrease of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. There was one policeman to every 4·59 square miles or 926 persons.

Bombay City Police.—Compared with recent years, 1933 was a peaceful one. With two very minor exceptions there were no communal riots and the civil disobedience movement declined considerably during the early part of the year until its suspension on a mass scale in May. The resultant comparative calm was reflected in the figures of crime, the total figure of Indian Penal

Code crime being the smallest for over 20 years. An increase in the number of minor offences reported was probably explained by the fact that the police had more time to deal with minor offences as their attention was not so strenuously taken up with the preservation of order. More time could also be devoted to detection and this too was reflected in the figures ; there was a decrease in the percentage of non-detected cases ; there was a decrease in the number of cases pending at the close of the year ; and there was a considerable increase in the percentage of property recovered, the figure being the second highest in the last thirteen years.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 131,454 against 119,544 in the year 1932. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 97,917 against 85,199 in 1932. Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I—V) there were 7,493 cases against 7,734 in 1932. Rioting decreased from 235 to 34, murder from 176 to 40, attempts at murder from 46 to 16, robberies from 115 to 66, house-breaking from 1,938 to 1,284 ; while grievous hurt increased from 276 to 347 and thefts from 3,342 to 3,740. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,622 against 4,180 in 1932. The percentage of non-detection works out to 3·64 against 4·85 in 1932.

Including 1,135 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 91,322 against 77,767 in 1932.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 33 lakhs in 1932. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2½ lakhs which gives a recovery percentage of 32·56.

The total strength of the Bombay City Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,115 as against 4,120 in the previous year.

Public Health.—The death-rate of the Presidency showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year, due to a large number of deaths from the chief epidemic diseases in the Presidency proper and a heavy incidence of small-pox in Sind.

The number of deaths from cholera increased from 1,353 in 1932 to 7,797 in 1933, while those from small-pox increased from 2,699 to 7,741. The mortality from plague was 24,560 against 14,446 in 1932. The recorded death-rate was 24·79 against 23·04 in 1932.

The favourable features of the year were an excess of births over deaths of 253,056, an increase in the number of births from 782,917 to 793,733 and a decrease in the percentage of infant mortality as compared to total deaths. For Bombay city the birth rate was 26·41 as against 24·63, while the death-rate was 23·27 as against 19·55. The infant mortality rate in Bombay city was 270 per 1000 registered births as compared with 218 in 1932.

Salt.—The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal is the Baragra or Rann salt of Cutch, sea-salt made within the Presidency and imported salt, mostly from Goa. The produce of all the sea-salt works was 114·58 lakhs of maunds as against 82·81 lakhs of maunds in the previous year, while the sales amounted to 83·96 lakhs of maunds as compared with 88·83 lakhs of maunds. 38·60 lakhs of maunds of salt were consumed in the Presidency proper showing an average consumption of 13·01 lbs. per head as against 12·70 lbs. per head in the preceding year.

The gross revenue from salt showed a decrease of Rs. 26·34 lakhs, the receipts being Rs. 180·76 lakhs as against Rs. 207·10 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure, including refunds, amounted to Rs. 29·34 lakhs as against Rs. 27·41 lakhs.

In Sind the total production of salt was 13·52 lakhs of maunds as against 13·58 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. The average consumption of salt in the province was 9·69 lbs. as against 8·15 lbs. in the previous year. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7·11 lakhs as against Rs. 5·75 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 1·08 lakhs as against Rs. 1·10 lakhs.

Excise.—In the Presidency proper the gross excise revenue increased from Rs. 3·15 crores to Rs. 3·28 crores, mainly due to an increase in the revenue from toddy, foreign liquor and

hemp drugs and to the levy of vend fee on denatured spirit. There was however a decrease in the revenue from country spirit in Bombay, owing to the continued trade depression particularly in the textile industry.

The ration fixed for the year 1933–34 was the same as that of the previous year. The total consumption of country spirit increased by 7,047 proof gallons to 1,046,112 proof gallons, while the revenue fell from Rs. 170·71 lakhs to Rs. 168·91 lakhs. The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 59·85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 52 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of toddy sold during the year was 12,111,000 gallons as against 11,992,000 gallons sold during the previous year, while the total number of trees tapped for the sale of toddy increased from 384,605 to 404,031. The revenus under foreign liquor showed an increase of Rs. 3·38 lakhs, which was due to the increase in imports of Indian-made foreign liquor and to the levy of vend fee on denatured spirit. From intoxicating drugs the revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 19·24 lakhs as against Rs. 17·19 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in the consumption of ganja was most noticeable in the districts of Dharwar and Sholapur and in the Town and Island of Bombay.

The excise opium revenue was Rs. 22·88 lakhs as against Rs. 22·79 lakhs, the increase being due to the opening of additional shops and the lowering of selling rates, due to competition among licensees. The net profit to Government was Rs. 9·72 lakhs as against Rs. 9·63 lakhs.

The total number of excise offences detected was 8,380 as against 7,967 in the preceding year. Of these 7,887 related to liquor, 388 to hemp drugs and 105 to cocaine, as against 7,431, 461 and 75, respectively, in the previous year. The number of opium cases detected was 269 as against 311.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of compensation paid to the Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards was Rs. 32·45 lakhs as against Rs. 30·19 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue increased from Rs. 271·44 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 281·51 lakhs in the year under report.

In Sind the total excise revenue, excluding refunds amounted to Rs. 30·31 lakhs as against Rs. 31·15 lakhs in the preceding year. Country spirit, opium and hemp drugs were mainly responsible for the decrease.

There was a decrease in the imports of foreign liquors during the year, one of the reasons for the decrease being the imposition of a heavy vend fee. The total consumption was almost the same, viz. 2·55 lakhs gallons. The consumption of country spirit was 99,429 proof gallons as against 81,061 proof gallons. The increase was due to the raising of the issue strength from 25° U. P. to 15° U. P., the stronger spirit being much appreciated by the public. The sales of toddy increased from 23,639 gallons to 29,911 gallons, due to its comparative cheapness.

The issues of opium from Government Depôts amounted to 4,478 seers as against 3,901 seers, while the sales of bhang and charas amounted to 60,201 seers and 7,898 seers, respectively. The number of offences detected was 444 under the Akbari Act and 81 under the Opium Laws.

The total expenditure of the Department in Sind was Rs. 2·83 lakhs.

Taxes on Income.—The year under report was no better than its predecessor. The total income assessed was Rs. 52½ crores as against Rs. 50½ crores, the increase in the income assessed being in those groups under Rs. 2,000. The total income-tax demand was Rs. 4·66 crores as against Rs. 4·47 crores, while the net collections were Rs. 4·01 crores as against Rs. 3·93 crores in the preceding year. The total number of assessees at the end of the year was 210,900, of whom 106,875 were in Bombay city. The total income from salaries assessed to tax was about Rs. 1,796 lakhs, while the net revenue collected was about Rs. 67 lakhs. Persons with an income of Rs. 50,000 and over numbered 458, paying about Rs. 30 lakhs income-tax on an assessed income of about Rs. 231 lakhs.

The total net super-tax collections were Rs. 77·71 lakhs as against Rs. 85·69 lakhs for the preceding year. The number of assessees for the whole presidency was 1,261, of whom 955 were from Bombay city. There were four private individuals

whose assessable income to super-tax amounted to over Rs. 5 lakhs per year and they paid about Rs. 5½ lakhs in super-tax. The number of companies paying super-tax on incomes of over Rs. 5 lakhs was 30, the amount of tax paid by them being Rs. 22 lakhs.

Stamps.—During the year under review, the total revenue realised from the sale of Judicial and non-Judicial stamps, including the annual contribution of Rs. 12·50 lakhs received from the Government of India on account of the Local Government's share in the sale proceeds of unified stamps used in the Presidency on receipts, promissory notes, etc., amounted to Rs. 161·16 lakhs as against Rs. 160·78 lakhs during the previous year. Out of this Rs. 81·59 lakhs were received under the Stamp Act and Rs. 79·57 lakhs under the Court Fees Act. Bombay city was responsible for a collection of Rs. 25·80 lakhs under the Court Fees Act as against Rs. 25·69 lakhs in the preceding year.

Unified stamps have been abolished with effect from 1st April 1934 and separate stamps for postage and revenue purposes have been introduced from that date.

Forests.—The most important change in the forest area during the year was the transfer of the Dangs to the Government of India. In consequence, the remaining areas of the Surat Division were re-distributed, the Mandvi Sub-Division being transferred to the West Khandesh Division and the Baragaon Dangs to the East Nasik Division. The transfer resulted in the diminution of the gross forest revenue of the Presidency by about Rs. 6 lakhs and of the surplus by about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. Though no difficulty was experienced in disposing of stocks in depôts and standing timber, the prices realised were generally poor.

The gross revenue of the year fell from Rs. 59·71 lakhs to Rs. 54·30 lakhs, while the surplus fell from Rs. 23·48 lakhs to Rs. 21·44 lakhs. The expenditure also decreased from Rs. 36·23 lakhs to Rs. 32·86 lakhs, mainly due to lower contract rates, curtailment or postponement of departmental works and the transfer of the Dangs.

Construction work was undertaken on ten miles of new roads and repairs were carried out on 1,130 miles of existing roads. The total number of offences against forest laws increased from 22,584 to 22,756, the Northern Circle being mainly responsible for the increase. The amount of grazing fees collected was Rs. 5·61 lakhs. 1,624,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandalwood worth about Rs. 1·06 lakhs and minor produce worth about Rs. 3,000.

Co-operative Movement.—The policy of rectification and consolidation and of restricted registration was continued during the year. The working capital showed a satisfactory increase, particularly the owned capital. The arrears in rural primaries and consequently in Central Banks slightly decreased but still present a difficult problem. However, the elimination of weak societies, cautious and sympathetic finance to good members, stringent action against wilful defaulters by the appointment of special recovery officers, and closer effective supervision enabled most of the societies to turn the corner. The agricultural non-credit societies suffered generally from the fall in commodity prices and unstable market conditions. The cotton sale societies, however, continued to flourish.

The Provincial and Central Banks continued to inspire confidence, as evidenced by their popularity with depositors and by the general credit that they command. Among the non-credit societies the urban banks continued to work on sound lines and showed distinct development. The promotion of thrift and the banking habit and the adoption of sound business principles are the outstanding features of these banks, which encourage local trade, commerce and industry to a large extent. The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society is making steady headway and seems to have established itself. The consumers' co-operative movement is not making rapid headway but still shows distinct progress. Housing societies are doing excellent work in Ahmedabad and Karachi and are greatly in demand. Producers' societies are having a hard time of it owing to the reduction in the purchasing power of the agriculturists.

The Provincial Co-operative Institute had another difficult year. It is taking steps to overhaul its working and its constitution. It did considerable educative and propaganda work during the year.

Public Works.—In Sind the working of the new Lloyd Barrage Canals during their second year of operation was satisfactory, the total cultivation done being 29·32 lakhs acres. Extensive investigations were carried out in the areas affected by 'Kalar' and the rise in the sub-soil water levels caused by the operation of the new canals, and drainage schemes for the areas subject to water-logging were under investigation. In the Deccan, areas under the several major canals suitable for the establishment of sugar factories were selected and approved for the guidance of promoters, and six factories were started in addition to the Belapur Company which was started 14 years ago.

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

LAND RECORDS

THE functions of the Land Records Department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations. Survey and classification of land, and a full record maintained not spasmodically but every day as every change occurs, is indispensable for the assessment and collection of land revenue. This is a task which is never completed. It extends to the cities as well as the countryside and forests. Uninteresting and tedious as much of its work must be, nevertheless, the work of the Land Records Department lies as the woof and warp underneath all the elaborate material of which Provincial Administration is composed.

The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. It has further to organise and carry out rural and city surveys on an extensive scale and maintain them in a state of usefulness. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies such as relate to Inam villages, surveys in connexion with Railway or Municipal or Local Board projects etc., and surveys on behalf of other Departments of Government and sometimes even Indian States are also ordinarily undertaken. The supervision of the preparation and the maintenance of the Record of Rights, the periodical inspection of boundary marks and the introduction of revenue settlements complete the function of the Department.

An important innovation by this Department was the introduction of the new combined V.F. VII and XII forms which give statistics about rents, tenancies, etc. and provide the data for the preparation of Electoral Rolls.

Under the orders of Government the office of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records has since the end of March 1932 been held in abeyance partly on account of the present financial emergency but chiefly because all revision settlement work has been put off till the Land Revenue Code is amended. The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, has been entrusted with the work of that office except the Establishment compilation which has been transferred to the Commissioner, Southern Division, and the work in connection with the Photozinco Office and the Consulting Surveyor to Government which has been transferred to the Commissioner, Central Division. The Registration Department which was also under the control of the Director of Land Records as Inspector-General of Registration has been placed under the control of the Excise Commissioner. The Land Records staff consists of the Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle, and Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in Sind, as well as District Inspectors, Cadastral Surveyors and Circle Inspectors. The function of the Senior Superintendent has been limited to advise on technical matters and general administration of the Department so as to secure uniformity in the whole Presidency.

The staff of the Department is divided into three sections—

(*a*) the district staff of Circle Inspectors under the Collectors,

(*b*) the cadastral survey staff (including city survey staff) under the Department of Land Records, and

(*c*) staff in District Survey offices, who keep all the survey records up to date.

The Superintendents and the District Inspectors of Land Records supervise all the three sections, but in respect of (*a*) their function is rather to advise and assist while the actual orders are given by the Revenue Officers. As to (*b*) and (*c*) the administration is direct.

A complete record of rights and interests in lands has been prepared for all unalienated and many alienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it for the remaining alienated villages also. The record has proved of very great value to the Land Revenue Administration and to the public at large who are not slow in realizing its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

City surveys form an important part of land records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in

most of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. Arrangements have also been made for the maintenance of city survey records.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS ACT

Under the provisions of various Acts including the Gujarat Talukdars Act, the Court of Wards Act, the Guardians and Wards Act, etc. Government are empowered to take over the management of estates whose owners, by reason of minority, incapacity, etc. are not considered capable of looking after them. A large number of these is in the Ahmedabad district where in all there are seven estates managed by the Collector who is also Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The Jama demand of the district for the year, including past arrears, was Rs. 7·15 lakhs, out of which Rs. 4·43 lakhs were recovered. The total rental demand of the estates under management, including arrears of past years, was about Rs. 4,800 out of which about Rs. 3,300 were collected.

There were 19 sons of Talukdars receiving education at the Talukdari Hostel at Dhandhuka at the close of the year as against 22 last year.

One estate was released from management during the year, leaving six estates under management at the close of the year.

SIND INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 was passed by the Government of India in order to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and this Act was further amended in 1896. The management of such estates is undertaken upon an application by the landholder and a Special Officer designated "Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates," has been appointed to supervise the management of these estates under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. The estates are leased to outsiders or to the estate owners, but generally to the latter whenever this is possible.

Seventeen new estates were taken under management and 30 were released, leaving 276 under management at the close of the year as against 289 last year. The revenue was about Rs. 13 lakhs and the cost of management decreased from 6·35 per cent. to 4·80 per cent.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT

The Bombay Court of Wards Act was passed in 1905. Under this Act the Commissioners of Divisions are the Courts of Wards for the limits of their Divisions. With the sanction of

Government, they assume superintendence of estates of landholders who, on account of minority or physical or mental defects or infirmity, are not qualified to manage their property and also on application by the landholders of estates that are heavily indebted. Arrangements are also made for the education of minor wards.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

The ordinary work of the Department was carried on during the year, particularly, routine measurement work in all the Divisions of the Presidency. A temporary staff was employed on various measurement works in several districts of the Central and Southern Divisions.

No revision settlements were undertaken during the year.

City survey operations were started in the towns of Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District and Baramati and Dhond in the Poona District.

WASTE LANDS

Practically all the waste in Sind is only cultivable if water is available.

In the Presidency proper the cultivable waste consists partly of unassessed lands and partly of assessed lands. Practically the whole area is unprofitable to cultivate. It tends to vary slightly, falling as prices rise and increasing when prices fall. The cultivable waste is used for grazing purposes. Where there are no forests, it is frequently impracticable to give the waste lands out for cultivation on account of the grazing requirements of the locality. Grazing fees are paid for the privilege of grazing on uncultivable waste.

The following table shows the area under cultivation in the Province :—

1933-34

(In thousands of acres)

Division	Total cultivable area	Occupied	Balance cultivable waste
Northern	4,914	4,472	442
Central	14,582	14,151	431
Southern	7,865	7,643	222
Sind	14,754	8,719	6,035
Bombay Suburban District	39	23	16

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE power of making laws "for the peace and good government of the Bombay Presidency" is vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. It consists of 114 members. The two members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members, and of the remaining 112, 86 are elected and 26 nominated. Of the nominated members not more than 16 may be officials. The elected members are elected as follows :—

	Members.
General constituencies—	
Muhammadan Rural	22
Muhammadan Urban	5
Non-Muhammadan Rural	35
Non-Muhammadan Urban	11
European	2
Special constituencies—	
Land-holders	3
Commerce and Industry	7
Bombay University	1
Total ..	86

Of the members of the non-Muhammadan constituencies seven must be Mahrattas.

All British subjects of either sex who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property qualification are, subject to certain minor exceptions, entitled to vote in general constituencies. The Government of Bombay has also power to permit subjects of Indian States to be enrolled as electors. The property qualification is fixed by Rules under the Government of India Act and is based, in the case of land, upon the amount of land revenue, and in the case of houses upon the annual rental; in each case tenants as well as landholders are qualified to vote. Besides these, all income-tax payers and all retired soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are enfranchised by the same Rules. A general election ordinarily takes place every three years. Before taking his seat every member must make an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.

Legislative.—The extent of the power of the Council to make laws is defined by section 80-A of the Government of India Act. Generally it may make laws for the peace and good government of the territories constituting the Presidency of Bombay, but certain bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The most important of these are—

(*a*) Bills imposing new taxes, except certain taxes specified in Rules made under the Act such as taxes on non-agricultural land and on amusements, succession duties and judicial stamp duties ;

(*b*) Bills affecting the public debt of India or any taxes, the proceeds of which go to the Government of India ;

(*c*) Bills affecting the navy, army or air force ;

(*d*) Bills affecting the relations of Government with foreign princes or States ;

(*e*) Bills regulating a " central " subject.

Central subjects are subjects of vital importance or subjects on which it is desirable that policy should be uniform throughout India. Some of the most important are external relations, defence of India, shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, currency, civil and criminal law, commerce, all sources of all-India revenue and the all-India services. Again under section 80-C of the Government of India Act, a bill affecting the public revenues of the province of Bombay or imposing any charge upon them, cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor.

Resolutions and questions.—After non-official bills have been disposed of, any member may during the remaining time allotted to non-official business move a resolution on a matter of general public interest. Fifteen clear days' notice of such resolution must be given before the date appointed for the Session of the Council.

Every resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to Government. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow a resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

No resolution can be moved on any matter which affects the relations of Government with any foreign or Indian State, or relates to the internal administration of any Indian State, or which is *sub judice*.

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked provided that ten clear days' notice of the question is given. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not be in substance a suggestion for any particular action, nor ask for an expression of opinion.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Acts passed.—During the period between the 1st of April 1933 and the 31st of March 1934, twenty Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, having received the assent of their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General, became law.

These Acts include :—

Act VI of 1933 (*An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the constitution of Village Panchayats*) was passed in the following circumstances :—

The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920 (that is, the old Act), was passed with the object of giving the inhabitants of certain small areas, the opportunity of providing for the requirements of such areas in respect of water supply, sanitation and other works of public utility, with the object that they might be encouraged to take an interest in local self-government. It was considered expedient to amend and consolidate the old Act. with a view to fostering the growth and increasing the utility of the panchayats in the further development of local self-government in local areas and for that purpose the old Act was repealed and re-enacted in a consolidated form.

Act IX of 1933 (*An Act further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act,* 1886) was passed with a view to provide for the representation of labour on the Board of the Karachi Port Trust in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

Act X of 1933 (*An Act to amend the law relating to the punishment of whipping in the City of Bombay*) was passed because experience of prolonged and serious rioting in the City of Bombay during recent years had made it clear that more effective powers than were available then were necessary to suppress hooliganism quickly and effectively. The Whipping Act of 1909 did not provide for the whipping of offenders guilty of rioting and cognate offences except in the case of juvenile offenders. It was considered necessary to provide that persons

guilty of the offence of rioting or rioting armed with deadly weapons or abetment of those offences may be punished with whipping.

Act XI of 1933 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Children Act*, 1924) was passed for the following reasons :—

Under certain sections of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, as it existed previously, the Court was empowered to send a child but was not empowered to send a young person to a certified school. It was considered necessary in the interests of young persons, particularly those who were destitute, that the Court should in suitable cases have this power.

Under the old Act, a child or young person could be committed to the care of a relative or other fit person, until such child or young person had attained the age of sixteen years but not after that. It was considered desirable that that age should be extended to eighteen years.

Under the Act as it stood, managers of certified schools could place out on licence a child or youthful offender detained in such schools. It was considered necessary in the interests of young persons that managers of certified schools should be empowered to place out on licence not only children and youthful offenders, but also young persons.

Act XII of 1933 (*An Act to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act*, 1879) was passed with a view to remove the disqualification in the matter of voting at meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay or the Committee thereof, in the case of a representative of a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and in the case of a person who was an agent, officer or member of an association, whether a registered trade union or not, formed for the purpose of promoting the interests or welfare of any class of officers or servants of the board or any class of persons employed by or on behalf of the board. Under the Act as it stood, the labour representative on the Board of Trustees could not vote.

Act XIII of 1933 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act*, 1888, *with a view to transfer the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to, and to vest the property and rights vested in the said Trustees in, the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, on the dissolution of the Board of the said Trustees*) was passed with the object of amalgamating the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay with the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Act XIV of 1933 [*An Act further to amend the Tobacco Duty* (*Town of Bombay*) *Act*, 1857] was passed mainly for the following reasons :—

The Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay) Act, 1857, did not contain any provision for allowing any refund or drawback of duty paid on the tobacco removed from a public or licensed warehouse for consumption in the town of Bombay, but subsequently re-exported outside the limits of the said town. In view of the heavy increase in the rate of duty on tobacco effected by Bombay Act I of 1932, it was considered desirable that provision should be made to secure refunds to regular dealers in tobacco on such tobacco as was imported into the city only to be re-exported.

Act XVI of 1933 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act*, 1923) was passed with the following object :—

Under section 4 (*1*) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, as it stood, Government could establish only one district local board for each revenue district as constituted from time to time under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. Government had decided to amalgamate the Panch Mahals and Broach districts under a single Collector as a measure of retrenchment ; but they considered it inadvisable on general administrative grounds to amalgamate the two district local boards and their school boards. It was therefore thought necessary to enact a measure empowering Government to maintain after amalgamation, the existing position in those two districts and generally in the future, if occasion arose, to establish more than one district local board for areas within the limits of one revenue district.

Act XVII of 1933 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal government of the City of Karachi*) was passed as it was considered desirable that a separate Municipal Act should be enacted for Karachi on the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with suitable provisions adapted from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, 1898, to enable the Municipality to carry out any schemes of slum improvement which might be considered necessary. Previous to the passing of this new Act, the Karachi Municipality was governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, which Act was admittedly no longer adequate to satisfy the needs of the City of Karachi.

Act XVIII of 1933 (*An Act further to amend the Indian Registration Act*, 1908, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) was passed for the reasons set forth below :—

Under the Act as it stood, the Photo-Registrar had to affix his signature and seal to the negative and prints of every

document received from a registering officer for being photographed. With a view to economy, documents received from a registering officer were photographed on one length of film; for the Photo-Registrar to sign and seal each negative separately was a laborious and expensive procedure. It was, therefore, considered desirable to enact a measure enabling the Photo-Registrar to affix his signature and seal in the prescribed manner and form at the end of the film itself thus certifying all negatives upon the film.

Act XIX of 1933 (*An Act further to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act*, 1909) was passed with a view to provide for the inclusion of a representative nominated jointly by the Trustees of the Sir Dorab Tata's Charities and of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, in view of the bequests to the Museum of valuable art collections belonging to those two gentlemen.

Act XX of 1933 (*An Act to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act*, 1909, *in its application to the Presidency-town of Bombay*) was passed for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the funds held by the Official Assignee and the Insolvency Registrar to the local Government, as recommended by the High Court Funds Enquiry Committee which was appointed in 1930. Those funds consisted of unclaimed dividends, deposits, etc., with accumulated interest. As a result of the transfer of the funds, the local Government undertook the liability to meet all lawful claims upon those funds and also to pay the salaries and other expenditure of the Official Assignee and his staff.

Act XXI of 1933 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act*, 1902, *and the Bombay District Police Act*, 1890) was passed in order to enable the Commissioner of Police to deal more effectively with habitual criminals in Bombay City by empowering him to extern from the limits of Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District any person, whether a member of a criminal gang or not, who had been convicted three times or more of any offence under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code. For this purpose section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, was amended, and a similar amendment was also made in section 46 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, applicable only to the Bombay Suburban District.

Act XXII of 1933 (*An Act to provide for the improvement of live-stock*) was passed to prohibit the keeping of bulls of prescribed age for breeding purposes except under a licence

and to provide for the compulsory castration of inferior bulls, that being considered one of the measures necessary for the improvement of cattle.

Act II of 1934 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act,* 1888) was passed with a view to abolish the town-duty which was being levied on raw cotton imported into the City of Bombay. The reasons for the abolition of the duty were, firstly, that the duty assisted the increasing diversion from the City of Bombay of the trade in the export of raw cotton, and, secondly, that in view of the prevailing low prices of raw cotton it was desirable, in the interests of the grower, to remove as far as possible every hindrance to the demand for Indian cotton.

Government Bills.—Eighteen Bills were published and introduced in the Legislative Council during the period under report.

Of these, thirteen became Acts; four passed their third reading, but assents of their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor General were awaited; and one was referred to Select Committee, after being read a first time.

Private Bills.—During the period under report, six private Bills were introduced and published, six more were only introduced and four others which had been introduced and published before the period under report were proceeded with.

Budget.—The Budget for the year 1934–35 was presented to the Council on the 19th February 1934, and twelve days were allotted for the discussion of demands for grants. Only one motion was carried as a result of motions to reduce or omit grants, namely, to reduce by Rs. 100 the total demand of Rs. 3,30,000 for 42, Bombay Development Scheme (Reserved).

Government Resolutions and Motions.—One Government resolution and three Government motions were moved by the Honourable Members and Ministers concerned, and carried.

Non-Official Resolutions.—Eighteen resolutions were moved during the period under report. Of these seven were withdrawn after discussion, four were lost, and the consideration of seven was postponed.

Motions under Standing Order XII, 6, to present an address to His Excellency the Governor.—One motion under Standing Order XII, 6, of the Bombay Legislative Council Standing Orders was moved during the period under report, and lost.

Statutory Motions.—Two Statutory motions were moved during the period under report, and lost.

Motions for adjournment of the House.—Two motions for the adjournment of the House were tabled during the period under

report. One was carried; and, in the case of the other, the member concerned failed to get leave of the Council to discuss it.

Condolatory references.—Condolatory references were made during the period under report to the deaths of the Honourable Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Kt., Mr. J. S. Kadri, Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai, LL.B., and Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., who were members or ex-members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises original and appellate functions. The appellate Judges of the High Court also supervise the administration of justice by Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, but the High Court may in Civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and, in criminal cases, exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in any place whose Courts are subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In the Mofussil, the administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts, those of District and Assistant Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges.

The Small Causes Court.—For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi. The Judges of the mofussil Small Causes Courts have jurisdiction in money suits within the towns where the Courts are situated up to Rs. 500 in value and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference on points of law to the High Court or to the supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of these Courts may be extended to Rs. 1,000 and they can also be invested with appellate jurisdiction. The Presidency Small Causes Court has cognisance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value arising within the Island of Bombay.

Criminal Courts.—District and Assistant Judges under the title of Sessions Judges, Additional and Assistant Sessions

Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the executive district officers who in addition to their revenue duties are invested with magisterial powers, dispose of original criminal work to a great extent. There are under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class, respectively, and the Courts of Sessions.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

CIVIL JUSTICE

The Judicial staff employed in the Presidency on 31st December 1933 and available for civil cases consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge; 17 District Judges; 11 Assistant Judges (including three Assistant Judges under training); a Chief Judge and five Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court; two Provincial Small Cause Court Judges; 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 88 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. There were also three Inamdars and Jagirdars exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge under Regulation XIII of 1830 and 91 Village Munsiffs appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879.

High Court.—The number of civil suits for disposal at the Original Side of the High Court was 5,051 against 5,321 in the previous year. Of the former 2,453 were decided, leaving 2,598 undisposed of at the close of the year. Of the 2,598 pending at the end of the year, 1 suit was 8 years old, 3 seven years, 35 six years, 295 five years, 223 four years, 339 three years, 369 two years, 390 one year and 943 less than one year.

The High Court decided also 16 suits under Testamentary Jurisdiction and 11 under the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Jurisdiction. Out of 2,906 insolvency petitions before the court, 943 were decided.

There were 55 appeals from decrees on the Original Side of the High Court, of these 35 were decided. Of the 53 appeals from Orders, 41 were decided and 12 remained pending. There were also 62 appeals under the Letters Patent of which 31 were decided. There were in all 4,413 appeals from Subordinate Courts for disposal, of which 1,291 were disposed of, leaving 3,122 pending at the close of the year.

Subordinate Courts.—The Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court dealt with 4,369 appeals leaving 4,157 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals pending more than a year rose from 837 to 1,019.

173,538 suits were instituted in 1933 in the courts subordinate to the High Court, a decrease of 3,954. The decrease occurred in money suits to the extent of 2·1 per cent., while it was 2·7 per cent. in title and other suits, the number of money suits being 147,208 as against 150,407 in 1932 and that of title and other suits being 26,330 as against 27,085. The total value of the suits instituted amounted to Rs. 5,32,23,969, a decrease of Rs. 3,45,364 on the total for 1932.

The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (19,830). In no other district except West Khandesh, Poona, Nasik, Kaira and Ahmedabad did institutions exceed 10,000.

There were in all 249,394 suits for disposal of which 175,017 were disposed of. Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (that is, Courts of Subordinate Judges) disposed of 148,403 suits; Small Cause Courts 11,967; District Courts 590; Village Munsiffs' Courts 14,000 and the remaining 57 suits were disposed of by Unpaid Tribunals (that is Inamdars and Jagirdars).

Out of the suits disposed of during the year, 19,894 or 11·4 per cent. were disposed of without trial; 37,687 or 21·5 per cent. were disposed of *ex parte*; 17,444 or 10 per cent. on admission of claims; 43,326 or 24·7 per cent. by compromise; 55,355 or 31·6 per cent. after full trial; 731 or ·4 per cent. on reference to arbitration and 580 or ·3 per cent. by transfer. Of the 55,355 decided after full trial, 50,469 or 91·2 per cent. resulted in favour of the plaintiffs and 4,886 or 8·8 per cent. in favour of the defendants.

The Subordinate Judges decided 148,403 suits, while the Village Munsiffs dealt with 14,000. Suits pending at the close of the year numbered 74,377, of which 8,078 were more than a year old. There were 279,214 applications for executions before the courts of which 177,091 were disposed of. The miscellaneous cases dealt with numbered 13,126.

For the year 1933 the total receipts of the High Court were Rs. 19,53,842 on the Original Side and Rs. 1,96,298 on the Appellate Side, making an aggregate of Rs. 21,50,140. The total charges were Rs. 8,37,575 on the Original Side and Rs. 4,16,158 on the Appellate Side, aggregating Rs. 12,53,733. The difference between receipts and expenditure amounted to

Rs. 8,96,407, which included Probate and Administration Duty amounting to Rs. 8,04,945. This is a tax collected through the agency of the High Court and as such forms no part of its income, while no debit is made on the expenditure side for the rent and upkeep of the High Court buildings.

Small Cause Court.—The Bombay Small Causes Court disposed of 35,312 suits leaving 5,622 pending. The total value of litigation was Rs. 67,46,735 as against Rs. 66,19,554 last year. Of the 35,312 suits disposed of, 512 were decided without trial, 11,699 were decided *ex parte*, 13,866 on admission of claims, 6,812 by compromise, 2,280 after full trial and 143 on reference to arbitration. Out of the 31,568 applications for executions 27,163 were executed. The total amount realised by the Court was Rs. 13,14,755 as compared with Rs. 13,40,226.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Judicial staff employed in the Presidency on the 31st December 1933 and available for criminal cases consisted of 10 permanent and one temporary High Court Judges, 17 Sessions Judges, seven Additional Sessions Judges, one Assistant Sessions Judge, 20 District Magistrates, six Presidency Magistrates, 367 other First Class Magistrates, 393 Second Class Magistrates, 200 Third Class Magistrates, 131 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards under Bombay Act I of 1889 and 241 Village Panchayats under Bombay Act IX of 1920. In addition there were 18,737 Police Patils in the Presidency exercising powers under section 14 of the Village Police Act, VIII of 1867. All these various tribunals in the Presidency decided 220,531 cases of all kinds in their original jurisdiction and 4,860 in appellate jurisdiction.

There were 240,436 criminal offences reported during the year, an increase of 15,502 over the figures of 1932. Out of the total number under inquiry 233,305 were found to be true. The number brought to trial including those pending from the previous year was 235,950. 961 cases affected human life of which 243 were murders. 149 cases of the latter ended in conviction.

The number of cases brought before the Presidency Magistrates was 19,938 and before the Honorary Presidency Magistrates 89,468, making a total of 109,406. The number of cases which came under Special and Local Laws was 100,828, while under the Indian Penal Code it was 8,578.

There were 117,454 persons under trial before the Magistrates. Of these 10,120 were acquitted or discharged, 102,670 were convicted, 185 were committed to the High Court, 11 were transferred to other provinces, 3 sent to Military authorities and 4,465 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the persons convicted, 8,768 were punished with imprisonment, 92,146 with fine and 15 with whipping. 906 convicted persons were released after admonition and 835 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mofussil Tribunals.—The aggregate number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals was 191,085. Of these the cases of 1,041 were committed to the Sessions or referred to higher authorities and, of the remaining 190,044, the cases of 174,637 were finally disposed of by the various tribunals. Of the total 174,637, 100,963 or 57·8 per cent. were convicted, 72,611 or 41·6 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 214 persons died, 763 escaped during trial and 86 were transferred.

The Sessions Courts in the mofussil dealt with cases of 2,036 persons, 269 remaining pending. Out of 2,036 tried, 1,109 or 54·5 per cent. were convicted.

The total number of appeals decided by Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court was 2,738 as against 2,953 in the preceding year. The courts of magistrates decided the appeals of 2,761 persons, while Sessions Courts disposed of appeals from 2,475 persons.

152 cases were brought to trial at the High Court Sessions, of which 145 were decided and 7 remained pending.

Including 96 appeals pending from last year, the High Court had for disposal 836 criminal appeals, of which 745 were decided, leaving 91 pending at the end of the year.

SIND

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Sind Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 46,506 square miles, with a population according to the census of 1931 of 3,884,277.

There was a slight increase in the number of criminal offences, while there was a decrease in the number of civil suits.

The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 37,860 as compared with 41,676 in 1932. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 163·67 lakhs. The number of suits disposed of was 38,775 as against 41,498 in 1932, while the number of those pending was 12,176 as against 12,442.

The number of offences reported and those returned as true during the year under review were 41,702 and 40,707, respectively, which show an increase of 2,363 and 2,441 when compared with the figures of the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases brought to trial from 38,913 to 41,291, while the number of persons under trial increased from 62,170 to 64,006. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year rose from 8,192 to to 8,680. Out of 64,469 persons under trial, 28,558 were convicted. Sixteen persons were sentenced to death, 50 to transportation, 4,043 to imprisonment, 24,014 to fine and 147 to whipping. The number of persons ordered to furnish security was 580. The fines in 1933 amounted to Rs. 3·17 lakhs as against 2·84 lakhs in the preceding year.

The number of offences affecting life or attempts at such offences rose from 339 to 411 in the year under report. A large portion of this crime, especially in Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier arose from intrigues or supposed intrigues with women.

REGISTRATION

The Report of the Registration Department for the year 1933 showed that the total number of registrations during the year was 273,463 as against 278,392 in the preceding year, a fall of 1·77 per cent., which was largely attributed to the tightness of the money market.

The number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, which constitute 95·3 per cent. of the total number of registrations, fell from 265,876 to 260,723, i.e. by 1·9 per cent. The value of these documents decreased from Rs. 2,599 lakhs to Rs. 2,510 lakhs. Compared with the previous year the total registrations affecting moveable property show a decrease of 167.

The number of documents received for photographing in the year was 89,852 of which 130, i.e. ·14 per cent. were rejected as unfit.

The total gross income of the Department increased from Rs. 12,06,155 to Rs. 15,82,811, i.e. by 31·2 per cent., mainly due to revised scales of fees, while the total expenditure was Rs. 5,87,478.

Two separate District Registrars are maintained for Broach and the Panch Mahals though the two districts have now been merged into one. The Collector is the Registrar of the registration district of Broach and the Assistant Collector or

District Deputy Collector in charge of Godhra, Dohad and Kalol talukas and Jhalod and Halol Mahals is the Registrar of the registration district of the Panch Mahals.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The number of companies registered during the year under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was 145 as against 114 in the previous year. Of these, 137 were limited by shares—39 public and 98 private—and 8 limited by guarantee.

The number of companies in operation limited by shares and limited by guarantee at the close of the year was 1,182 and 73, respectively, as against 1,096 and 66 in the year preceding.

The aggregate authorised capital increased by Rs. 181 lakhs while the aggregate subscribed and paid-up capitals went down by Rs. 360 lakhs and 348 lakhs, respectively, during the year.

Five companies incorporated outside British India established their places of business in this presidency as against six in the previous year.

The number of societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, was 48 as compared with 22 in the preceding year.

The number of documents registered during the year was 4,216 as against 3,840 in the preceding year.

The revenue realised from fees and by sale of forms amounted to Rs. 44,537 while the expenditure was Rs. 32,992.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

THE Police force consists of two distinct bodies, stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades, the members of which, beginning as Constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 19 in Southern Division and Rs. 20 in Northern and Central Divisions and in Sind, have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents. In the mofussil—

the Sub-Inspector has charge of the Police Station,
the Inspector has charge of a Sub-Division comprising several Police Stations or a large Town, and
an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent has charge of a Sub-Division of a District.

The pay of a Sub-Inspector ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 160 and that of an Inspector from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The whole staff of the Police Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is now designated as Police Prosecutors and their pay ranges from Rs. 90 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The pay of a Deputy Superintendent of Police ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

It is not the purpose of Government to give the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, and to them are allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force.

The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Indian States.

In the Northern Range there is one policeman to every 4·10 square miles and to 851 inhabitants.

In the Southern Range 1 to 5·23 square miles and to 1,020 inhabitants.

In Sind 1 to 8·45 square miles and to 683 inhabitants. Of the total police force, excluding officers, 1,227 were mounted.

For the purpose of control in the Presidency proper the whole force is under the Inspector-General of Police, who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Certain administrative powers have, however, been reserved to the Commissioners of Divisions.

The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District, in a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, and has in some cases one or more Assistant Superintendents under him.

Government have approved of the scheme for the substitution of Sub-Public Prosecutors for Police Prosecutors as vacancies occur in the cadre of Police Prosecutors in Sind. The scheme is more economical and its introduction in the Presidency proper is under consideration.

Government have also approved the reorganisation of the Police Force in Ahmedabad city at an additional average expenditure of Rs. 1,14,670 per annum.

Railway Police.—A special police organisation exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency—the North-Western which traverses Sind, the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the M. & S. M. Railways. The police employed along these lines of rail are under the supervision of three Superintendents. The Railway Police form a distinct body quite independent of the Police of the districts in which they serve, but their pay and prospects are identical with those of the District Police. Since the year 1919 the cost of the Crime and Order Police is wholly debited to the Provincial Revenues and that of the Watch and Ward Staff is borne by Railway Administrations.

Criminal Investigation Department.—In addition to the police attached to individual districts there exists a special organization for the detection of crime called the Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau and is under the immediate control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Criminal Investigation Department, in co-operation with the Police of other provinces, is employed in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, in the investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in the pursuit of criminals. The Finger Print Bureau has been working satisfactorily since its establishment in 1901.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

An outstanding feature of the year was the collapse of the civil disobedience movement which had given so much trouble

during the previous years. The total number of cases registered in connection with the civil disobedience movement, and the persons arrested during the year were 661 and 1,449, respectively, against 4,361 and 8,379 in 1932. The imposition of additional Police in the Ankola and Kumta talukas of the Kanara District at the cost of the inhabitants proved an effective measure for the restoration of order in the areas where the no-tax campaign had been in progress. The practical cessation of the movement enabled the Police to devote more of their time to their normal duty of prevention and detection of crime, which duty had been seriously interfered with while their energies continued to be dissipated in combating the activities of the civil disobedience campaign.

In regard to crime, the year was marked by a material decrease under all the important heads, namely, (1) Reported, (2) Serious and (3) True crime disposed of. A very satisfactory feature was the large drop in dacoities and burglaries.

Greater use was made of section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and greater activity was displayed by the Police in making use of the security sections ; the number of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, rose by 110 during the year. There was also a marked increase in non-cognizable crime.

In regard to the general work and conduct of the Police during the year, the Inspector-General remarked that he had nothing but praise for the manner in which officers and men had carried out their duties, and contributed to the satisfactory results of the year. A high standard of efficiency had been maintained together with a spirit of steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 138,577 as against 130,704 in 1932—a net increase of 7,873 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 27,111, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,267 giving a total of 37,378 as against a total of 41,682 in 1932—a decrease of 4,304 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 101,199 as against 89,022 in 1932—an increase of 12,177 cases.

Cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) for the year under report was 18,649 against 20,075 in the preceding year and the reported serious crime was 13,213 as against 14,075 in 1932. Murders numbered 356 ; attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 154 ; dacoities, 157, robberies, 517 ; House-breaking with intent to commit an

offence, etc., 4,800; thefts (including cattle thefts), 6,933; and receiving stolen property, 296. These figures show a decrease of 862 cases when compared with the figures for 1932, and there has been a continuous fall during the last four years since 1929, in which year the total number of reported serious crime rose to 15,404 cases.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences taken together, shows a small decrease of 28 cases and calls for no comment, as many of the offences of murder are prompted by momentary or sudden impulses and the Police can do little or nothing to prevent them.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) showed an appreciable decrease of 95 cases. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Kaira, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar.

In Kaira, the number of dacoities dropped from 44 in 1932 to only 14 in 1933, and the chief reasons given for this large drop are (1) the appointment of a special Sub-Inspector to deal with dacoities, (2) the preparation of gang cases, (3) the extensive action taken under the preventive provisions, and (4) the registration of the criminal tribes.

In Ahmedabad District, the conspicuous decrease from 50 in 1932 to 21 in 1933, under dacoities and robberies taken together, is regarded as the direct result of the rounding up of the two notorious gangs of dacoits, towards the end of 1932, and also to the rounding up in the year under report of another gang of Dharalas, Waghris and Rajputs, which had been operating in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts since 1931.

A similar decrease of 29 cases under dacoities and robberies was recorded in Ahmednagar district.

The number of house-breakings showed a welcome drop of 429 cases. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Kaira and Ahmednagar in the Northern Range, and Poona and Bijapur in the Southern Range.

On the other hand, there was an appreciable increase in burglaries in the Sholapur District which rose from 179 to 255. Thefts, including cattle thefts, decreased during the year by 259. Poona alone was responsible for more than half of the whole decrease, viz., 135 cases.

In cases against receivers of stolen property, there was a drop of 51 cases, which apparently was due to the heavy fall in the number of burglaries and thefts.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways fell from 1·19 in

1932 to 1·10 in the year under report; likewise that of serious crime from ·83 in 1932 to ·78 in 1933.

Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3·90 per 1,000 of population and Ratnagiri the least criminal district with an incidence of ·28.

Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal were 31,558 against 35,854 last year.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,498 against 5,299 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 14·25 against 14·80. Of the 4,498 excluded cases 678 were classed as maliciously false.

The number of pending cases at the close of the year was 3,994 as against 4,114.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year worked out to 23,002 cases, as against 26,385 in 1932—a decrease of 3,383 cases.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,201 as against 7,059 in 1932—a decrease of 858 cases.

Out of 15,920 cases decided by trial 15,032 ended in conviction as against 17,607 out of 18,535 cases tried in 1932. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·42 as against 94·99 in the year before under all classes and 90·42 against 90·70 under the Indian Penal Code.

Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,965 in 1933 as against 11,397 in the year before, returning a decrease of 2,432 cases.

Of the 8,965 cases dealt with, 7,828 were brought to trial, of which 7,708 ended in conviction, as against 11,397, 10,261 and 10,096, respectively, in 1932. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·47 as against 98·39 in the preceding year.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 29,699 as compared with 37,878 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 35,939 as against 44,977 in 1932. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 823. Of the 35,939 persons for disposal, 28,613 were tried during the year, of whom 21,415 were convicted, giving a percentage of 74·84 of the total tried against 74·46 in 1932.

Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 89,022 to 101,199 in the year under report—an increase of 12,177 cases—and is the highest on record during the last decennium. After reaching a comparatively high level in 1929, there was a decline in 1930, since when it has steadily increased until it has now reached the high figure indicated above, constituting a rise of over 36,000 cases since 1924. Although during the year under report the Police had more leisure to devote to prosecution under Minor Acts, no convincing explanation is forthcoming to explain the continual rise in the number of non-cognizable cases as a whole.

The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 107,503 as against 94,174 in 1932. Of the 107,503 cases, 84,076 were tried and 71,882 ended in conviction, against 69,191 and 58,203 cases, respectively, in the year before, giving a percentage of 85·50 of cases convicted to cases tried as against 84·11 in 1932. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal also rose from 61·80 in 1932 to 66·87 during the year under report. These offences entail a heavy drain upon the police resources.

The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts in 1933 was 150,775 as against 136,386 in 1932. Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-one persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 117,407 were tried, of whom 81,567 were convicted, and 35,840 were discharged or acquitted against 8,159, 103,508, 66,276 and 37,232 respectively in 1932. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried rose from 64·02 in 1932 to 69·47 during the year under report. The percentage of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts also rose from 48·59 in 1932 to 54·09 in 1933.

The value of property stolen during 1933 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 8,29,208 against Rs. 9,08,141 in 1932. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,52,217 as compared with Rs. 2,75,024 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 37·88 against 41·44 in the year before.

The total number of persons proceeded against under preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 2,143 in 1932 to 2,253 in the year under report, a net increase of 110. Out of 21,415 persons convicted during the year 3,064 had previous convictions and 1,061 were classed as Habitual Offenders.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

The cost of the Police including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment for the financial year 1933–34 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 98,40,421 as against Rs. 1,00,71,899 in 1932–33—a net decrease of Rs. 2,31,478.

In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population, and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4·59 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 926 persons and 1·46 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4·28 square miles, 2·29 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1·68 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Police force was 771 officers and 17,395 men.

SIND POLICE

The administration report of the Police Department in Sind for the calendar year 1933 showed a decrease of 1,250 in the number of reported cognizable offences during the year, the figures having fallen from 13,629 to 12,379. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 12,490 to 11,803 and cases under Class VI (which are principally offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable) from 1,139 to 576. All the districts, except Dadu, contributed to the decrease. There was a reduction under the heads House-breaking offences and Cattle-thefts. The main reasons given for the decrease were—the cessation of political agitation during the year, which enabled the Police to give more attention to the prevention of crime; increased demand for labour in the newly irrigated areas; and the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against habitual cattle-thieves.

The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was 3·04. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 471 inhabitants as compared with 1 to 394 in the previous year.

The total number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal dropped from 8,818 to 7,797.

The percentage of undetected cases dropped slightly from 49·57 to 49·19. The percentage was higher in the Larkana, Dadu, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar Parkar districts, but the Karachi and Tatta districts and the Sind Railways recorded an improvement.

The percentage of convictions obtained to true cases for disposal increased from 40·97 to 41·57. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried increased from 76·57 to 81·40. The best results were obtained on the

Sind Railways and in the Karachi and Tatta and Larkana districts where the percentages were 100·00, 86·42 and 86·17, respectively.

There was a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Courts. The percentage fell from 71·16 to 70·48. The highest percentages were obtained in the Karachi and Tatta districts (87·50) and on the Sind Railways (92·31). The decrease was most noticeable in the Upper Sind Frontier District where the percentage was 50·00.

There were 2,814 cases pending at the end of the year as against 2,917 in the previous year. Of these, 2,241 cases were pending with Magistrates and 573 with the Police, as against 2,288 and 629, respectively, in the previous year.

The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,772 as against 2,078 in the preceding year. The total number of persons tried was 4,124.

The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy rose from 27,465 in 1932 to 29,408 during the year under report. Of the latter 24,005 were tried as against 21,886 in 1932.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 70·99 as against 71·47 in 1932.

Property valued at Rs. 5,41,639 was stolen in 1933 as against Rs. 5,45,085 in 1932. Of the former Rs. 1,59,832 or 31·45 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,79,294 or 31·13 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,564 complainants was recovered in 1933 as against 2,860 in 1932.

The number of cases excluded as false was 4,208, including 112 Class VI cases, as compared with 3,739, including 83 Class VI cases, for the previous year.

The total strength of the Police executive force was 5,677 as against 5,727 in the preceding year. The total cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1933-34 was Rs. 38,00,665 as compared with Rs. 37,48,069 in the year 1932-33.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

The annual report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1933 showed that compared with recent years, 1933 was a peaceful one. With two very minor exceptions there were no communal riots and the civil disobedience movement declined considerably during the early part of the year until its

suspension on a mass scale in May. The resultant comparative calm was reflected in the figures of crime, the total figure of Indian Penal Code crime being the smallest for over 20 years. An increase in the number of minor offences reported was probably explained by the fact that the Police had more time to deal with minor offences as their attention was not so strenuously taken up with the preservation of order. More time could also be devoted to detection and this too was reflected in the figures ; there was a decrease in the percentage of non-detected cases ; there was a decrease in the number of cases pending at the close of the year ; and there was a considerable increase in the percentage of property recovered, the figure being the second highest in the last thirteen years.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 131,454 against 119,544 in the year 1932. The increase over the previous year's figure amounted to 11,910 mainly under Class VI. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 97,917 against 85,199 in 1932. Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 7,493 cases against 7,734 in 1932. Under Class VI, 90,424 cases were reported against 77,465 in the preceding year.

The total of Indian Penal Code crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1933 was the lowest since the year 1912. Rioting decreased from 235 to 34, murder from 176 to 40, attempts at murder from 46 to 16, robberies from 115 to 66, house-breaking from 1,938 to 1,284 ; while grievous hurt increased from 276 to 347 and thefts from 3,342 to 3,740. Compared with the year 1932, Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, recorded an increase of 12,959 cases, the total number for the year being 90,424 as against 77,465 for the preceding year. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,622 against 4,180 in 1932. The percentage of non-detection worked out to 3·64 against 4·85 in 1932.

Including 1,135 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 91,322 against 77,767 in 1932. Of these, 87,116 ended in conviction. Action was taken against 2,232 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 but no beggar was deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act. The beggar problem of the City still remains unsolved. The police raided 12 bucket shops and 308 other gaming houses, with the result that 45 persons in bucket shops and 1,948 in other gaming houses were arrested. Of these, 32 persons

in connection with bucket shops and 1,336 persons pertaining to other gaming houses were convicted. The Police dealt with also 1,065 cases in connection with gaming in public places, involving the arrest of 1,856 persons.

The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 19,562 against 19,000 in 1932. Of these, 17,943 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·72.

During the year under report 100,955 persons were prosecuted by the police, exclusive of 1,883 under arrest at the close of 1932, against 87,667 in 1932. Of these, 94,405 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 91·80 against 90·87 in 1932. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 13,975 as compared with 15,345 in 1932. The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 10,715 as against 12,309 in 1932. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,67,553 as compared with Rs. 33,10,643 in 1932. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,49,910 which gives a recovery percentage of 32·56 as compared with 5·93 in 1932.

During the year the police sent over 600 destitute children, offending or offended against, to the Children Home, Umerkhadi, to be dealt with under the Bombay Children Act of 1924.

As regards the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923, 196 cases were dealt with under section 3 (soliciting) and 28 cases were dealt with under section 5 for living on the earnings of prostitutes.

During the year under review 3,229 cars, 182 cycles and 68 heavy motor vehicles were registered. Of these 1,981 cars, 15 cycles and 20 lorries were American, and 970 cars, 112 cycles and 37 lorries were British. The total number of motor vehicles running in the City was approximately 11,300. Public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,058 victorias, 1,387 labour carts and 209 hand carts. Street accidents resulted in the death of 91 persons and injuries to 2,827. There were 3,500 motor accidents, 214 more than the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts etc.

The total strength of the Bombay City Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,115 as against 4,120 in the previous year.

The renewal of registration of motor vehicles brought in a sum of Rs. 6,65,530.

There were 305 fires in the City with an estimated loss of Rs. 17,29,524.

There was an increase in the recruitment of depressed classes; 16 Mahars were appointed to the Police Force during the year.

The population of the city according to the Census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 11·87 as compared with 1 to 13·75 in 1932. The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 23·78 as compared with 20·50 in 1932.

VILLAGE POLICE

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867, the Village Police are subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village or rent-free lands or small sums of money from Government. In each village the Village Police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often, but by no means always, the person performing the duties of revenue patel. His duties as police patel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, and to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters, the institution of Village Police naturally holds an important place.

There are no Village Police in Sind, but village trackers (pagis) are retained and employed for tracking and identification of footprints.

The Village Police rendered special assistance in 245 cases during the year as against 319 in the previous year. Three hundred and nine village policemen were rewarded as against 330 in 1932. Of these, 117 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,603. On the other hand 554 village police were reported for neglect of duty against 722 in 1932. Of the former 536 were punished departmentally and 58, who were concerned in the commission of cognizable crime, were prosecuted. Of these 41 were convicted.

Efforts were made by Gazetted Police Officers to instruct the village police in their duties in connection with the prevention and detection of crime but no material improvement was noticeable owing to their illiteracy.

GOVERNMENT MALE AND FEMALE WORKHOUSES

By the European Vagrancy Act of 1874, a person of European extraction (which does not include " those commonly known as Eurasians or East Indians ") found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence is a " vagrant " and may be required by a police officer to appear before a Magistrate. If the latter thinks that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment he sends him to a Government Workhouse known as the Working Men's Hostel, where he is kept. If the Magistrate is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to get employment in any other place in India he may at his discretion forward the vagrant to such a place.

If after a lapse of a reasonable time in a workhouse no suitable employment is obtainable for the vagrant, the local Government may cause him to be removed from British India at Government expense or may release him.

Penalties are provided by the Act for refusal to go before a Magistrate, for quitting the workhouse without leave etc., two years' imprisonment being the maximum penalty for the latter offence.

The Government Male Workhouse is now administered by the Salvation Army, which receives a grant from Government. Destitute Europeans may go voluntarily to the King Edward's Home which is managed by the Salvation Army and also receives a grant from Government.

The total number of inmates in the Working Men's Hostel during the year ending the 31st December 1933 was 70, out of which 56 were newly admitted. Forty-five were sent by Magistrates in Bombay City and 11 by Magistrates in the Mofussil.

Forty-one were discharged during the year, six of them having found employment and eight having means or friends to look after them. Two men were deported to the United Kingdom.

The total cost of the Hostel to Government was Rs. 8,309 as against Rs. 8,349 in 1932. The average daily population was 15 as against 14 in 1932 and the average cost per head per day was Rs. 1-8-0 as against Rs.1-10-0.

The maximum period of residence of an inmate who left the hostel was nearly 3½ months.

There was no inmate in the Government Female Workhouse during the year 1933.

JAILS

The outstanding feature of the year was the gradual return in all jails to normal conditions, *pari passu* with the collapse of the civil disobedience movement. One of the obvious signs of this was the closure of the jails that had been brought into being to accommodate additional prisoners. The Extension Camp prison at Yeravda was closed on the 20th February 1933. The Civil Jail at Arthur Road, on ceasing to be required as a Special Female Prison, reverted to its legitimate use as a Civil Prison. Visapur Temporary Prison was however continued throughout the year.

The average daily jail population was 16,251 against 19,100 in the year 1932. Only 219 prisoners were released—as compared with 2,111 in 1932—under the "special release" system and 8,391 were let off under the remission system against 8,785 in the previous year. During the year 1933, 1,784 prisoners connected with the civil disobedience movement were admitted, while there were 3,951 remaining at the end of the previous year. Of these, 4,742 were released, five died, and there remained 988 in prison at the close of the year.

The number of adolescent prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 was 2,549 males and 168 females, against 6,391 males and 295 females in the previous year, the fall being due to fewer cases of this age coming before the Courts, and not to any particular discrimination exercised by Magistrates. In the year 1933, 2,717 juveniles and 69 children were committed to prison—in spite of the Borstal and other Acts. The number sentenced to simple imprisonment showed no diminution and was 1,428. There were 3,350 habituals against 3,193 in 1932.

The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 6,843 as against 7,642. Corporal punishment was administered in 55 cases against 37 in 1932. Special remission was awarded on 21,062 occasions.

The death rate showed an increase over that of the previous year, being 10·7 as against 7·1 in 1932. The sick rate was almost the same, being 19·70 against 19·80.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in gardens was 1,227. The daily average of those sentenced to labour was 12,538. The daily average number employed in jail manufactures was 4,778. Including persons employed extramurally,

the total number employed remuneratively was 5,292. The daily average number of convict officers was 1,303 and other Prison servants, 1,320. The cost of convict officers and servants was Rs. 2,75,461 whereas, had local labour been employed, the expenditure would have amounted to Rs. 5,60,079.

One of the most important features of the year was the difficulty of finding employment for convict labour. This was perhaps inevitable in a time of economic depression when all Government Departments as well as the general public suffered from financial stringency. Endeavours were made to find new outlets for jail labour, particularly of a type that would be of use to a convict in his attempt to earn an honest livelihood after release. In face of increased difficulties the profits on jail manufactures and convict employment actually increased over the previous year's figure, in spite of a decrease in the number of convicts employed.

The total cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 17,74,392, while the net cost, after deducting profits, amounted to Rs. 15,77,105. The average net cost per prisoner was Rs. 98 a year.

Great improvements were effected in the Borstal School, Dharwar. The establishment of this school took place at a time of financial stringency when funds were not available to build an entirely new school and the existing buildings of the juvenile jail at Dharwar had to be utilised without substantial alterations. This was unfortunate as the Borstal treatment is purely reformatory and the old buildings kept alive the punitive associations of the old jail. During the year under review it was possible to effect several structural alterations which have greatly improved the school and which it is hoped will help to remove the penal atmosphere.

In reviewing the Jail report Government appealed to the members of the public to turn their attention to the great need for philanthropic work in jails. Until recent years imprisonment was looked on as punitive and protective, but enlightened modern opinion stresses more and more the necessity for, and opportunities of, reformation. Much of this work can best be done by voluntary agency and if more individuals would follow the example of those enlightened few who at present work quietly and unobtrusively for their unfortunate fellow citizens there would be less uninformed criticism of jail administration. The public can particularly help in the development of prison libraries and in the provision of clothing for released prisoners.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

The Criminal Tribes Settlements are under the control of the Backward Class Officer whose headquarters are at Poona. He has three gazetted officers under him, called Assistant Backward Class Officers. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, has his headquarters at Ahmedabad and his charge comprises the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Broach and Panch Mahals, East and West Khandesh and Bombay Suburban. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, has his headquarters at Bijapur and his charge comprises the districts of Bijapur and Sholapur. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, has under his charge the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Satara, with headquarters at Dharwar. In addition, the Office Superintendent of the Backward Class Officer is in charge of the Home Circle, which consists of the districts of Poona, Thana, Ahmednagar and Nasik. The supervision of schools and children's homes in Government Settlements and the organization of welfare work among women settlers, are carried on by two lady missionaries on a part-time basis.

Two more settlements have been established, one at Dhulia and the other at Mundwa, bringing the total number of settlements to fourteen.

The population of all settlements on March 31, 1934, was 8,123 against 7,839 last year. During the year 287 registered settlers with their 381 dependants were interned in settlements newly on the recommendation of the Police. 222 registered persons with their 368 dependants were released on license to Free Colonies and 62 registered persons with 93 dependants to villages, making a total of 745 released from settlements. The population of the Free Colonies on 31st March 1934 was 6,761 against 5,622 last year, an increase of 1,139.

Employment during the year under report was not steady owing to trade depression and unsuitable agricultural economic conditions. Strenuous efforts were therefore needed to keep employment in the various settlements at its normal level.

The main employment of settlers is in spinning and weaving mills. Owing to the valued co-operation of the mill managers of Sholapur, Jalgaon, Gadag, Hubli and Barsi, very many of the settlers secured regular employment, throughout the year. Many of the Hubli settlers were engaged in the workshop of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The match factory at Ambernath also gave employment to many settlers.

The health of inmates of the settlements and Free Colonies was satisfactory. Cleanly habits are being inculcated amongst the settlers and Free Colonies through the efforts of Settlement Inspectresses. The increasing tendency on the part of the settlers to avail themselves of the treatment given in the settlement dispensaries is of great value in warding off sickness, and in bettering the standard of health amongst the children. The infant welfare centres and school children's clinics at Hubli and Sholapur worked well during the year.

The great majority of the settlers live in huts constructed at their own expense. The reasons for this are that they are accustomed to live in huts open to sun and air, and also that they are unwilling to build substantial buildings in the settlements from which they hope, by good conduct during their stay therein, to be released on license in the minimum period. Experience shows that after their release on license they are prepared to build houses on the Free Colony provided they have sufficient money.

During the year there were 351 births in the settlements as against 183 deaths, and in the Free Colonies 281 births as against 131 deaths. This corresponds to a birth and death rate per thousand 77·7 and 38·6 respectively. The excess of births over deaths is a sufficient indication of the healthiness of the life in a settlement.

Compulsory education is made a reality in the settlements. Attendance is compulsory in the day school in the case of both the boys and girls up to the age of 13, and also for the children working in the Mills as long as they are half-timers. Attendance up to the age of 18 years in the night schools is enforced for the boys who have left the day schools. In some settlements girls who have left day schools also attend special classes once or twice a week for sewing, child welfare etc. Out of a total population of adults and children of 8,123 in settlements proper, the number attending day and night schools was 1,907 and 219 respectively. The corresponding figures for the Free Colonies were 1,229 and 187 respectively, against a population of 6,761. This showed a rate of 261·8 per thousand for settlements and 209·4 for Free Colonies. In addition 100 children from the settlements and Free Colonies attended outside Vernacular schools and 18 children attended English schools. 109 children other than Criminal Tribes and 71 children of the Criminal Tribes from outside attended settlement schools. Prominence is given to manual training in many of the settlement schools.

There were 240 children in the manual training class. The scout movement continued to progress.

During the year 177 persons in 171 cases from settlements, 16 persons in 14 cases from Free Colonies attached to settlements, and three persons in three cases from amongst the licensees living in villages were convicted in Criminal Courts, making a total of 196 persons, convicted in 188 cases. The total corresponding figures for the previous year were 198 persons convicted in 187 cases.

Fifty-four persons were convicted in 46 cases for offences under the Indian Penal Code against property as against 65 persons in 62 cases of the last year. This is the most important figure as regards convictions as far as the public is concerned, and the reduction in convictions under this head is very welcome.

There were 138 absconders remaining untraced at the close of the year of whom 101 were registered members and 37 were unregistered dependants. These figures showed a decrease in the number of registered absconders as compared with the previous year, which was 147.

The various co-operative credit and producers' societies in the settlements had a year of good working. The deposits on 31st March amounted to Rs. 33,666.

The majority of persons released from settlements are encouraged to take up plots and build houses in the Free Colonies attached to settlements in order to prevent them from reverting to their wandering habits after their release on license. Especially in the case of wandering tribes such as Bhats, Mang-garudis and Haranshikaris to adopt any other policy would be fatal, as if they were discharged from the settlement and no provision was made for their future residence they would assuredly revert to their former wandering habits.

The desire to build good houses in the Free Colonies is spreading and the people are beginning to look upon these places as their permanent abode and to have a personal pride and an interest in the development of the area. Many persons who are now completely freed from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act as they have fulfilled their conditions of license satisfactorily, remain in the Free Colonies, realising the advantages of education for their children, of the amenities of the area and of assistance in finding employment. It is intended that ultimately when the adjacent settlements are closed, the Free Colonies will be absorbed in the Municipal areas and their inhabitants will become ordinary members of the public.

The Women's Home at Hubli has again done well. Seventeen women were admitted to this institution and 16 were discharged, leaving 12 residents at the end of the year. The Children's Homes at Hubli, Baramati and Sholapur closed the year with 83 inmates.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,73,260 as against Rs. 2,48,184 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

THE agricultural season of 1933–34, though not as satisfactory as its predecessor, was on the whole fairly good both in the Presidency proper and Sind. A special feature of the year was the cold spell, in three successive waves, which occurred in the northern part of the Presidency during January 1934 and caused considerable damage to *rabi* crops. The cotton crop also suffered severely, the grape crop in the Nasik district was damaged and the yield of fruit and vegetables in North Deccan was considerably affected. Sugarcane in the same area also suffered badly. In Sind excessive rainfall in August and September proved unwelcome and adversely affected the cotton crop while, due to the cold spell, the yield from *rabi* crops was somewhat below expectations. In spite of the uneven distribution of the rains the season was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

Gross and Net Cropped Areas.—The gross cropped area increased from 29,155,000 acres to 29,192,000 acres, while the net cropped area decreased from 28,281,000 acres to 28,227,000 acres. There was an increase in the gross cropped area of 67,000 acres in Gujarat and 61,000 acres in the Deccan but a decrease of 94,000 acres in the Karnatak, while in the net cropped area there was an increase of 39,000 acres in Gujarat and 26,000 acres in the Deccan, and a decrease of 118,000 acres in the Karnatak.

Twice Cropped Area.—This increased from 874,000 acres to 965,000 acres, the increase being shared by all the Divisions of the Presidency.

Cropped Area in Sind.—In Sind, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a further rise of 307,000, 15,000 and 292,000 acres, respectively, over the figures of the previous year, due to the satisfactory working of the Barrage canals.

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency proper		Sind	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
A—Cultivated Area	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Cross Cropped Area	29,192	29,155	5,513	5,206
Area cropped more than once	965	874	494	479
Net area cropped	28,227	28,281	5,019	4,727
Current Fallows	5,424	5,326	4,840	4,921
Assessed	33,379	33,367	9,471	9,286
Unassessed	272	240	388	362
Total Cultivated Area	33,651	33,607	9,859	9,648
B—Uncultivated Area				
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)	865	882	5,720	5,932
Not available for cultivation — Forest	8,541	8,367	719	720
Not available for cultivation — Others	5,658	5,862	13,865	13,864
Total Uncultivated Area	15,064	15,111	20,304	20,516
Total Area	48,715	48,718	30,163	30,164

NATURE OF THE CROPS

About two-thirds of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, jowar, bajri, rice, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

Food crops.—In the Presidency proper the area under food crops, i.e., cereals, pulses, sugarcane, fruit and vegetables, increased by 91,000 acres or 0·5 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Among the *kharif* crops, bajri showed a decline of 316,000 acres or 7·9 per cent., as a result of scanty rains in the early part of the season over a large portion of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The area under rice also decreased by about 5,000 acres or 0·2 per cent. The area under jowar, which is grown both as a *kharif* and *rabi* crop, did not vary much from that of the preceding year, being higher by 162,000 acres or only 2·1 per cent. Among the *rabi* crops, wheat and gram showed an appreciable rise of 268,000 and 80,000 acres or 16·2 and 11·9 per cent., respectively.

Non-food crops.—The area under non-food crops, which include cotton, tobacco and oil seeds decreased by 54,000 acres

below the area of the previous year. The area under cotton showed a decline of 225,000 acres or 5·8 per cent., while that under tobacco advanced by 10,000 acres or 7·7 per cent. Among the oil-seeds the most noticeable change was an increase of 97,000 acres under groundnut, the Bijapur District alone being responsible for an increase of 124,000 acres.

In Sind, with the exception of jowar and bajri, the area under which decreased by 94,000 and 166,000 acres, respectively, in favour of better paying crops like cotton, rice and wheat; the area under almost all the crops increased over that of the previous year owing to more land in the Lloyd Barrage zone having been brought under cultivation both during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The area under wheat increased by 337,000 acres or 34·7 per cent., and that under cotton by 178,000 acres or 51·9 per cent.

Cropped Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops	Bombay Presidency proper		Sind	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
I—Food Crops	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
(*a*) Cereals and Pulses—				
Jowari	7,599	7,761	612	518
Bajri	4,012	3,696	1,101	935
Rice	2,027	2,022	1,108	1,118
Wheat	1,658	1,926	969	1,306
Gram	672	752	309	332
Others	3,734	3,643	288	317
Total—Cereals and Pulses ..	19,702	19,800	4,387	4,526
(*b*) Sugarcane	71	70	4	4
(*c*) Other food crops*	438	432	58	53
Total—Food Crops ..	20,211	20,302	4,449	4,583
II—Non-food Crops				
(*a*) Tobacco	130	140	6	4
(*b*) Oil seeds	1,836	1,872	264	257
(*c*) Cotton	3,880	3,655	343	521
(*d*) Other non-food crops†	3,098	3,223	144	147
Total—Non-food Crops ..	8,944	8,890	757	929
Total Crops ..	29,155	29,192	5,206	5,512

*These include " Condiments and Spices ", " Fruits and Vegetables " and " Miscellaneous Food Crops ".

†These include " Dyes ", " Drugs and Narcotics " excluding Tobacco which has been separately noted, " Fodder " and " Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops ".

Variations under the principal crops are explained below :—

Jowar and Bajri.—In the Presidency proper the area under jowar rose from 7,599,000 acres to 7,761,000 acres, while that under bajri declined from 4,012,000 acres to 3,696,000 acres. In Sind the area under both jowar and bajri decreased from 612,000 acres to 518,000 acres and from 1,101,000 acres to 935,000 acres, respectively.

Rice.—The area under rice in the Presidency proper declined from 2,027,000 acres to 2,022,000 acres, while in Sind it increased from 1,108,000 acres to 1,118,000 acres.

Wheat.—In the Presidency proper the area under wheat increased by 268,000 acres or 16·2 per cent. The increase was shared by all the districts and is attributed to adequate water supply at the time of sowing. In Sind the area increased from 969,000 acres to 1,306,000 acres.

Oilseeds.—The area under oil-seeds in the Presidency proper rose by 36,000 acres or 2 per cent., owing to the expansion of groundnut cultivation. In Sind, on the other hand, the area declined by 7,000 acres or 2·7 per cent.

Groundnut.—In the Presidency proper the area under groundnut further advanced from 1,195,000 acres to 1,292,000 acres, the increase being shared by almost all the districts in Gujarat and the Karnatak. The Deccan, on the other hand, showed a decrease in area to the extent of 88,000 acres.

Cotton.—The area under cotton in the presidency proper declined from 3,880,000 acres to 3,655,000 acres owing to unfavourable rains and low prices. The decrease was noticeable in Gujarat (132,000 acres) and Karnatak (113,000 acres), but the Deccan showed an increase of 20,000 acres. In Sind, on the other hand, the area under the crop increased from 343,000 acres to 521,000 acres, i.e., by 51·9 per cent.

Irrigated Area

In the Presidency proper the area irrigated rose from 1,035,000 acres to 1,077,000 acres, the increase being noticeable in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmedabad, and Poona. In Sind, owing to the ample water supply from the Lloyd Barrage canals the area irrigated increased from 3,242,000 acres and 802,000 acres to 3,521,000 acres and 852,000 acres, respectively.

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Irrigated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	Bombay Presidency proper		Sind		
	1933–34	1932–33	(*a*) & (*b*)	1933–34	1932–33
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
A—Area Irrigated					
Irrigated from Government canals ..	214	185	(*a*)	3,400	3,149
			(*b*)	443	317
Irrigated from private canals ..	94	89	(*a*)	19	13
			(*b*)	1	1
Irrigated from Wells	586	579	(*a*)	55	31
			(*b*)	..	..
Irrigated from Tanks	150	148	(*a*)	..	..
			(*b*)	..	..
Irrigated from Other sources ..	33	34	(*a*)	47	49
			(*b*)	408	484
Total—A—Area Irrigated ..	1,077	1,035	(*a*)	3,521	3,242
			(*b*)	852	802
B—Crops Irrigated					
Rice	223	222	(*a*)	1,118	1,108
			(*b*)	..	..
Wheat	176	163	(*a*)	1,048	712
			(*b*)	257	248
Barley	9	9	(*a*)	4	4
			(*b*)	17	13
Jowari	209	194	(*a*)	370	430
			(*b*)	132	174
Bajri	39	40	(*a*)	358	480
			(*b*)	7	8
Maize	24	24	(*a*)	3	3
			(*b*)	..	..
Other Cereals and Pulses	113	106	(*a*)	82	73
			(*b*)	541	394
Sugarcane	69	70	(*a*)	4	4
			(*b*)	..	..
Other food crops	156	150	(*a*)	51	83
			(*b*)	4	7
Cotton	37	37	(*a*)	521	343
			(*b*)	..	..
Other non-food crops	184	173	(*a*)	168	126
			(*b*)	181	187
Total—B—Crops Irrigated ..	1,239	1,188	(*a*)	3,727	3,366
			(*b*)	1,139	1,031

(*a*) Area irrigated both before and after sowing.

(*b*) Area irrigated only before sowing.

Note.—The difference in totals A and B is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

Outturn of Crops

The following table compares the acreage under food-grain crops (cereals and pulses) in the various Divisions of the Bombay Presidency and their approximate outturn, in tons, during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years :—

Division	Area in thousands of acres			Outturn in thousands of tons		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Gujarat ..	2,663	2,342	2,550	832	704	754
Deccan ..	11,129	11,052	11,104	2,007	2,077	1,904
Karnatak ..	4,668	4,702	4,542	899	955	928
Konkan ..	1,598	1,606	1,604	661	651	628
Total—Bombay Presidency proper ..	20,058	19,702	19,800	4,399	4,387	4,214
Sind ..	3,636	4,387	4,526	906	1,104	1,065
Grand Total ..	23,694	24,089	24,326	5,305	5,491	5,279

Condition of the Agricultural Population

The season was on the whole fairly satisfactory, both in the Presidency and Sind. There was a slight increase in the acreage under the food-grain crops owing to the suitability of rains almost all over the Presidency and good water supply in Sind at the time of sowing. Later weather conditions were however not favourable and the yields were much below expectations. In Sind the people became better accustomed to the new irrigation conditions and a much greater area was brought under cultivation. The yield was however less than that of the previous year owing to adverse weather conditions.

There was scarcely any improvement in the prices of the agricultural produce. The slump conditions which commenced in May 1930 continued during the year. The prices of wheat and groundnut showed a further downward tendency, which was specially marked in the latter case. A satisfactory feature, however, was the slight upward trend in the cotton prices.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Presidency Proper

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

During the year, the Central Legislature passed two important Bills affecting the sugarcane industry, viz. India Act No. XIV of 1934, an Act to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar; and India Act No. XV of 1934, an Act to regulate the price of sugarcane intended for use in sugar factories. The second of the Bills abovementioned offers a means whereby Local Governments can, if they so desire, ensure that a minimum price shall be paid by factories to the cultivator for the cane he produces. Five sugar factories were working in the Presidency during the year.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to examine the question of fruit marketing in Bombay City reported during the year and its recommendations are under consideration.

The regulated cotton market at Dhulia continued to work with success during the year and arrangements for a similar market at the neighbouring town of Amalner are very nearly complete. It is hoped shortly to take up the question of a similar market in the Southern Division.

During the year under report, the Indian cotton trade was still gravely perturbed over the threatened Japanese boycott of Indian cotton. This difficult problem was solved by negotiation, an important Japanese delegation having been sent to India for the purpose. The Khandesh cotton tract of the Bombay Presidency is one of the areas benefited by this arrangement.

SERVICES RENDERED TO THE PUBLIC AND AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

During the year under report agricultural propaganda work was carried on with vigour and enthusiasm, the various bodies newly started in connection with Village uplift offering special opportunities for this work. The Department organised or took a major share in organising 22 shows and a number of demonstrations, most of the latter being on the cultivators' fields.

Seed-supply.—The organisation of the supply of new and improved varieties of seed is one of the major services which the Department is rendering to agriculture. In this way seed of the staple crops, such as cotton and rice, is made available to the cultivator.

In the Karnatak the improved strain of cotton which is being introduced into the Kumpta cotton tract is called " Jayawant ". This cotton is superior to the deshi Kumpta in field-yield, ginning-yield, spinning performance and resistance to wilt disease. The total area sown from this seed in the year under report was 173,073 acres as against 68,500 acres in the preceding year. The Karnatak also includes a Dharwar-American cotton tract, and in this tract the Department has introduced an improved strain called Gadag No. 1. This cotton was found superior to the deshi Dharwar-American cotton in field-yield, ginning-yield and spinning capacity. An area of 69,418 acres was sown with this seed as against 35,689 acres in the previous year.

In Thana District 6,415 lbs. of seed of improved rice strains were distributed to the growers. In addition, growers and landlords carried on work on their own accord and it is estimated that they distributed about 28,000 lbs. of seed. In Kolaba District 11,753 lbs. of seeds were distributed to seed-growers. In Ratnagiri District 6,900 lbs. of seed were distributed to the seed-growers for an area of 150 acres, while 60,000 lbs of seed were made available for distribution to the general public, which was sufficient for 1,200 acres.

In addition improved strains of nagli and wheat were distributed.

Khandesh Banilla Cotton-seed Scheme.—A total quantity of 373,253 lbs. of seed was distributed among the registered seed-growers and sown in an area of 11,355 acres. From the produce of this crop a total quantity of 1,255,750 lbs. of seed was purchased and stocked for general distribution for sowing in the 1934 season.

Surat Cotton-seed Scheme.—With the co-operation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sonsek Co-operative Society, the Department was able to distribute more than 19 lakhs of lbs. of seed of 1,027 in the Surat District, the highest amount in the former years being 8½ lakhs of lbs.

Live-stock.—In August 1933 the Bombay Live Stock Improvement Act was passed with the object of giving power to Government to order castration of all bulls in specified areas not licensed for breeding. There were 173 bulls working in the Intensive Breeding Zone as against 150 in the preceding year, while 46 were working in the rest of the Presidency as against 35. The total number of pedigree stock registered during the year was 1,478.

Poultry.—Service is being rendered to this industry by the distribution of stud-birds of superior breeds. During the year under report 120 stud-cocks were put out as against 95 in the preceding year. The Bombay Presidency Poultry Association continued to do good work.

Dairy Farming.—Government have set apart 1,054 acres of land for the establishment of a dairy district at Palghar and the land will be given out at a nominal rent of one rupee per acre for the first ten years. It is hoped that the dairymen of Bombay will take advantage of this scheme.

Gujarat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme.—The observations on the work done last year showed that the pest appeared a few weeks later in the central area of the clean-up zone as compared with the time of its appearance in the non-clean-up zone and the yield of crop in the clean-up zone was 25 per cent. better than in the non-clean-up zone. Intensive propaganda was carried on to educate the cultivator on the pest and on the use of the methods to control it.

Prickly-pear.—The extirpation of prickly-pear by the cochineal insect has extended in all directions. Experiments have shown that there is no reason to fear that the cochineal will leave the prickly-pear and attack other plants.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

As a result of the impetus given to agricultural research by the Royal Commission on Agriculture it has been possible for the Department to promote several new research schemes with funds mainly provided by external bodies, such as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund. The most important of the schemes now in progress are given below.

Sugarcane Research Scheme for the Bombay-Deccan.—The year under report was the first year of regular work on a full programme. Good progress was made in classifying and studying different types of soil in the canal areas and in examining the effect of irrigation on these types. Many other experiments were also carried out. The scheme was financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Dry Farming Research Scheme for the Bombay-Deccan.—This is another scheme financed by the Imperial Council. Preliminary work was done during the year under report at both the centres, Sholapur and Bijapur.

Cold Storage Research Scheme.—This scheme was also financed by the Imperial Council. Experiments were carried out with varieties of mangoes brought from different provinces in India. It was found out that Alphonso mangoes could be kept in good condition for a period of six weeks.

Besides the above many other research schemes were conducted by the Agricultural Department.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Poona Agricultural College.—During the year under report the Silver Jubilee of the College was celebrated. In spite of the increase in tuition fees the number of new admissions increased from 45 to 60. The agricultural degree granted by the University of Bombay to students of the college was changed from B.Ag., to B.Sc. (Agri.). The course was also considerably amended and improved, the main change being the entire abolition of optional subjects. The new curriculum came into force from June 1934.

Vernacular Agricultural Schools.—There are now only two vernacular agricultural schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia and both continued to do good work.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 10·83 lakhs as against Rs. 11·22 lakhs in the preceding year, the reduction being due to the abolition of certain posts, changes in the personnel and general economy. The receipts of the Department fell from Rs. 2·16 lakhs to Rs. 1·82 lakhs, partly due to the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities and damage to cotton crop on account of the cold wave and partly due to the fewer sales of boring machines as compared with the previous year. Grants were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund amounting to Rs. 1·88 lakhs, Rs. 1·44 lakhs and Rs. 17,000 respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sind

The year under report was the second year of the working of the Barrage canals and the irrigation supply was, in general, satisfactory. In the non-Barrage zone the kharif season was on the whole satisfactory and large areas came under *bosi* crops in the rabi season. The year was notable for the severe and

prolonged period of frost, which caused some damage to crops, especially those cultivated under *bosi* conditions. Irrigated crops in the Barrage areas were much less severely damaged and the ample irrigation water available mitigated considerably the effect of the frost in the irrigated tracts. Rainfall was on the whole timely and well distributed.

Seed supply.—During the year under report, apart from the seed supplied to the registered seed growers for the seed multiplication schemes, 365,100 lbs. of seed of improved deshi cotton, 96,520 lbs. of improved Sind American type, 7,570 lbs. of high quality cottons, 246,850 lbs. of improved varieties of wheat, 123,425 lbs. of improved varieties of rice and 17,190 lbs. of improved varieties of jowar were distributed in the districts.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The importance of agricultural research to agricultural development in Sind was emphasised by the experience gained during the first two years' working of the Lloyd Barrage Canal systems. The economic utilisation of the vast areas of land now under perennial irrigation in the production of a range of crops and crop varieties which can be readily and profitably marketed in India and abroad must depend upon successful research work into problems of soil management, crop and cultural improvements and the economics of storage, marketing and distribution.

Cotton.—Numerous tests with foreign and indigenous varieties were carried out. Samples of improved cottons were sent to the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for fibre and spinning tests. With the help of the funds provided by that Committee research work was conducted on problems connected with the physiology of the cotton plant cultivated under irrigated conditions in the Barrage areas of Sind. Another enquiry into the cost of production of cotton in Sind was conducted with the help of funds provided jointly by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Other Crops.—Further work on the testing of promising varieties of rice, wheat, jowar and other crops was carried out and improved strains of seeds were multiplied. Several samples of different kinds of oilseeds were grown and tested. Investigation into the cultivation of potatoes, tobacco, onions and other crops continued.

Further research work on the reclamation of Kalar lands, maintenance of soil fertility, water requirements of crops, manufacture of manures, etc., continued during the year.

The expenditure of the Agricultural Department in Sind was Rs. 3·96 lakhs, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 52,000. Subsidies were given by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund for the promotion of agricultural research.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Northern Division.—The amount advanced as takavi during the year ending 30th September 1934 totalled Rs. 5,000 as against Rs. 19,000 during the preceding year. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 48·43 lakhs, of which Rs. 8·70 lakhs were collected, Rs. 4·24 lakhs suspended and about Rs. 44,000 written off. The unauthorised balance amounted to Rs. 1·69 lakhs, Ahmedabad and Kaira being responsible for Rs. 1·09 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 respectively. The unauthorised arrears were mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in tagavi at the time of flood in 1927 from which no productive return was received by the borrower.

Central Division.—Tagavi advances in this Division amounted to Rs. 64,000 as against Rs. 56,000 during the previous year. The outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 11·69 lakhs of which Rs. 3·33 lakhs were collected, Rs. 15,000 suspended and Rs. 10,000 written off. Rs. 1·37 lakhs were unauthorised arrears.

Southern Division.—Rs. 81,000 were advanced as tagavi in this Division as against Rs. 97,000 in the preceding year. Out of the outstanding balance of Rs. 18·84 lakhs, Rs. 4·60 lakhs were collected, Rs. 43,000 suspended and Rs. 1,500 written off. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 1·54 lakhs.

Sind.—Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 37,000 as against Rs. 79,000 in the preceding year. Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 58·83 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs were due for recovery this year. Rs. 5·10 lakhs were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 44·90 lakhs, of which Rs. 40·20 lakhs were unauthorized arrears.

NOTE ON THE WEATHER

I. *The period April and May* 1933.—The total rainfall was in moderate to large excess in April and in large excess throughout in May. The total amount was more than six times the normal in Gujarat in both the months. Humidity was in

excess in the Bombay Deccan, and maximum temperature was below normal in Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan during May 1933.

II. *The monsoon period—June to September* 1933.—The monsoon was fairly active in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and caused local rain in Gujarat up to the 4th of June. Thereafter its activity was confined to the Konkan and the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan up to the 10th. It weakened further in the next three days, but a revival in its activity took place on the 14th and wide-spread rainfall was received in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan during the third and fourth weeks. The monsoon was fairly strong in Gujarat also between the 18th and 26th. In Sind the weather was dry except for a few falls in the Thar Parkar District on the 22nd. Widespread rainfall was almost of daily occurrence along the coast throughout the month of July. In the interior rain fell locally only in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan up to the 13th but after a short break of three days general rainfall was received till the end of the month in the whole Presidency excluding Sind, where only a few falls occurred. The monsoon was very active during the first eleven days of August but thereafter it weakened and rainfall occurred mostly in the Konkan and Gujarat. During the fourth week nearly general rainfall was received in the whole Presidency excluding Sind and it remained so till the 18th of September. Thereafter only scattered showers were received on a few days and the monsoon may be said to have withdrawn from the Presidency.

The following table gives the actual rainfall and its percentage departure from normal in each of the sub-divisions for the whole season :—

Sub-division.	Season : June to September.	
	Actual	Departure per cent.
Sind	8·85	+61
Gujarat	39·63	+30
Konkan	116·37	+16
Bombay Deccan	30·76	+28

Humidity was normal throughout. The maximum temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan in June 1933.

III. *The retreating monsoon period—October to December* 1933.—There was no rain in Sind during this period. Rainfall was in moderate defect in Gujarat and in large excess in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan in October ; in November

it was in slight excess in the Bombay Deccan and in moderate to large defect elsewhere. In December a large excess was recorded in all the three sub-divisions, rainfall being about eight times the normal in the Konkan and five and half times the normal in Gujarat. Humidity was normal throughout. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Sind in December while minimum temperature alone was above normal in November.

IV. *The period January to March* 1934.—The total rainfall was in slight defect in the Bombay Deccan during January and in Sind during March. With this exception rainfall was in large defect. Humidity was in defect in Sind and Gujarat in January and in the Bombay Deccan in February and March. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Sind and Gujarat in January, while the maximum temperature was above normal in Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan in February.

PRICES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1933-34

RETAIL PRICES

The slump in retail prices of foodstuffs continued during the year under review and almost all the articles except bajri, onions and salt recorded further decreases as compared with the previous year. This was the fourth consecutive year of low prices. As a result there was considerable contraction in the purchasing power of the agriculturists of the Presidency and their economic condition continued to be unsatisfactory.

Northern Division.—In Broach and Panch Mahals most of the agriculturists had to dispose of their cotton, which is the main crop of the district at low prices as higher rates were obtainable for a short period only. The cotton crop was slightly damaged by frost in the middle of January 1934 and added to the difficulties of the agriculturists. In Surat the price of cotton was somewhat higher than in the previous year. In the Thana district there was a further fall in the price of rice, which is the main crop of the district, and in order to relieve the agriculturists Government granted remissions of land revenue of three annas in a rupee of assessment for the year under report, and also of the suspended amounts of the last two years, in five talukas of the district.

Central Division.—In East Khandesh, the price of cotton, which is the principal agricultural product of the district, rose

after the agriculturists had sold out their stock and they could not derive any advantage from the higher rates. The price of groundnut, which is gradually taking the place of cotton in many areas of this district, was between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per *palla* during the harvesting season. It was reported that in Poona the agriculturists had to dispose of jaggery at cheap rates for the payment of irrigation and other Government dues and the benefit of the subsequent higher rates was derived chiefly by the merchants. In Satara, the prices of jowari and bajri, the principal crops of the district, rose slightly owing to reduced stocks with the cultivators and the prices of *Kadbi* ranged from Rs. 2 to 9 per 100 sheaves as against Rs. 2 to 6 in the previous year.

Southern Division—In Bijapur, the price of cotton, which is the main money crop, showed slight improvement, while there was an abnormal fall in the price of groundnuts, due to overproduction. In Dharwar, the price of cotton recorded a rise, but the yield of jowari and wheat crops was poor and the rise in prices did not give much relief to agriculturists. In Kanara, there were noticeable decreases in the prices of cocoanuts and betelnuts. It was reported from Kolaba that not only was there little demand for paddy from places like Bombay, Ratnagiri and Malabar, but there was considerable import of Rangoon rice in the local market itself.

Sind.—All the districts in Sind reported a fall in the prices of food-grains attributed to the fact that Sind grain cannot be exported at prices capable of competing with the home and other produce now monopolising her old markets abroad. In Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts, there was a slight improvement in the price of jowari and bajri, but the price of the main crop, i.e., wheat, recorded a decline, the fall being due to a considerable increase of wheat cultivation in the Barrage area and lack of demand from foreign countries. In Karachi, fodder was sold at Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs. as against Rs. 4-8-0 in the previous year. The slight rise in the price of bajri in the Thar Parkar district was reported to be due to demand from Marwar coupled with the decrease in its cultivation. The rabi crops in the Upper Sind Frontier are reported to have suffered considerably on account of frost. With a view to relieving to some extent the distress of Zamindars on account of the abnormally low prices, Government granted special remissions of 12½ and 25 per cent. of the assessment of certain kharif and rabi crops in some of the talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Sukkur districts.

The following table gives the index numbers of the retail prices of six foodgrains and eleven other food articles in each of the Divisions in the Presidency for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 :—

Unweighted Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Seventeen Food Articles in each of the Divisions in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1932-33 *and* 1933-34 *with the average prices during* 1926-27 = 100

(*Note.*—The prices used in compiling the index numbers are those given in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and are for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.

Articles	Index number for									
	Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division		Sind		Bombay City	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Rice	60	54	59	55	53	45	53	47	76	57
Wheat	55	55	53	50	50	48	54	50	57	62
Jowar	54	53	51	49	53	56	52	50	68	56
Bajri	54	56	52	56	44	47	47	48	62	56
Gram	54	53	50	52	59	58	47	47	71	58
Turdal	62	57	56	53	72	58	67	59	70	57
Sugar (refined) ..	87	85	86	84	85	81	90	89	86	80
Sugar (raw) ..	56	55	61	51	62	50	49	49	67	53
Tea	72	61	69	65	79	71	86	80	86	76
Salt	107	111	117	112	111	132	104	105	84	101
Beef	87	91	86	86	80	80	88	78	81	71
Mutton	83	77	82	77	84	80	79	69	73	73
Milk	75	68	77	70	85	81	66	56	81	77
Ghee	82	60	70	62	74	63	68	56	89	78
Potatoes	64	65	57	58	71	62	55	56	77	69
Onions	59	55	41	42	58	57	56	88	49	34
Cocoanut oil ..	66	59	66	55	70	56	67	56	65	62

Working Class Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, on base July 1914 equal to 100, stood at 100 in 1933-34 as against 108 in 1932-33. The weighted index number of retail prices of the six foodgrains included in the index averaged 67 in 1933-34 as compared with 75 in 1932-33. The " other food " index number decreased from 144 to 131 during the same period. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 declined by four points to 71 in 1933-34 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 69 in 1933-34 as compared with 73 in 1932-33.

Working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur by groups

Groups	Bombay (Prices in July 1914=100)		Ahmedabad (Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)		Sholapur (Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100)	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Food ..	101	91	65	61	62	58
Fuel and Lighting ..	137	136	86	83	100	99
Clothing ..	117	112	76	70	73	68
House-rent ..	158	158	107	107	105	107
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	100	100	79	73
Cost of Living ..	108	100	75	71	73	69

Wholesale Prices.—The wholesale prices index number for Bombay City, on base July 1914=100, stood at 97 in 1933-34 as against 106 in 1932-33. The "all food" index number declined by seven points to 97 in 1933-34, while the "all non-foods" index number registered a further fall of ten points during the same period. With the exception of Metals which advanced by one point, all the other groups included in the index recorded a fall, the more important decreases being of 9 points each in Pulses, Sugar and Oilseeds, 11 points in Other food, 13 points in Cotton manufactures, 15 points in "Other textiles" and 20 points in Hides and Skins. The index numbers for the various groups included in the index are given in the following table :—

Group index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay City

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1932-33	Annual average for 1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1933-34 over or below 1932-33
Cereals	85	81	— 4
Pulses	84	75	— 9
Sugar	115	106	— 9
Other food	154	143	—11
All food	104	97	— 7
Oilseeds	71	62	— 9
Cotton, raw	86	81	— 5
Cotton manufactures	120	107	—13
Other textiles	91	76	—15
Hides and skins	119	99	—20
Metals	108	109	+ 1
Other raw and manufactured articles ..	126	118	— 8
All non-foods	106	96	—10
All articles	106	97	— 9

At Broach, the price of cotton ranged from Rs. 85 to Rs. 115 per *bhar* (24 maunds) but prices above Rs. 95 ruled for a short period. The wholesale price of paddy in the Kolaba District ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per *khandi*.

The wholesale prices index number for Karachi, on base July 1914=100, declined by one point to 97 during the year under review. The variations in the food, non-food and general index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi are set out in the table below :—

Index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1932-33	Annual average for 1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1933-34 over or below 1932-33
Food	101	96	— 5
Non-food	96	98	+ 2
General	98	97	— 1

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES

The purchasing power of the rupee based on the working class cost of living index for Bombay City, taken at 16 annas for the pre-war year, increased from 14 annas and 8 pies in the year 1932 to 15 annas and 6 pies in the year 1933. Expressed in terms of percentages the cost of living index was only three points higher in 1933 than in July 1914 while it was nine points higher in 1932. The cost of living index for Ahmedabad City, with the average prices for the year ending July 1927 as base, decreased from 76 in the year 1932 to 72 in the year 1933. The index for Sholapur City (on base February 1927 to January 1928=100) also declined from 73 in the previous year to 69 during the year 1933.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the general downward tendency in the level of agricultural and mofussil non-factory wages which was noticeable in 1932 continued during the year 1933. The reports received from the various district officers show that the fluctuations in the rates of wages paid to the different classes of agricultural labour were within narrow limits. The statistics of agricultural wages compiled by the Labour Office on the basis of the monthly returns made by all the Talukas in the Presidency show that as compared with the previous year there was a decline in the level of wages of field,

ordinary and skilled labour but that the fall was not so steep in 1933 as compared with 1932. The decreases were comparatively more pronounced in rural than in urban areas, except in the case of ordinary labour in the Northern and the Southern Divisions. As compared with the previous year, the average daily wages of field labour in the rural areas of the Southern Division and Sind, of ordinary labour in the rural areas of the Central Division and skilled labour in both urban and rural areas of the Central Division and the urban areas of the Southern Division and the rural areas of the Northern Division either remained stationary or increased. The average daily earnings of labourers in all other cases decreased, but the decrease was less than 5 per cent. in the case of field labour in the Central Division and the urban areas of the Southern Division, ordinary labour in the rural areas of the Northern Division and the urban areas of Sind, and skilled labour in the urban areas of the Northern Division and Sind. The following table gives the index numbers of average daily wages of all classes of labour in 1933 as compared with the previous year :—

Index numbers of daily average wages in 1933

(With 1932 wages as 100)

Divisions	1932 = 100					
	Field labour		Unskilled (ordinary) Labour		Skilled labour	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division	93	91	91	99	96	100
Central Division	97	96	95	101	102	101
Southern Division	97	105	92	94	101	94
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle	90	88	89	99	96	100
Deccan Circle	97	102	93	101	102	98
Konkan Circle	97	96	95	90	100	96
Presidency Proper	95	97	92	99	100	99
Sind	92	110	96	85	96	90
Whole Presidency	95	97	94	94	99	97

The general economic condition of the labouring classes during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory. The decrease in nominal wages was less than the fall in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life with the result that the

condition of the labouring classes continued to be satisfactory during the year. No improvement was however noticeable in the standard of life of the labourers, and primary education does not yet appear to have exerted any influence on the labour market in the rural areas.

The continued development of easy and quick means of transport helped to maintain the mobility of labour and inter district migration of agricultural labour took place as usual so that the demand for, and the supply of, labour were easily adjusted almost throughout the year. Depression in trade, however, was responsible for restricting the usual migration to some extent. In the Northern Division, the brick factories in Kalyan and Bhiwandi Talukas of the Thana District imported Kumbhars and Dublas from Kathiawar. Skilled labourers from Bassein and Bhiwandi Talukas migrated into Vada Peta, where they were in demand. Petharis from Nasik and Ahmednagar were imported into this District for levelling uneven *warkas* lands, constructing bunds, etc., during the fair season. In the Central Division, owing to a strike in the Chalisgaon Spinning and Weaving Mills in the East Khandesh District, many millhands migrated from the district in search of employment. There was, as usual, immigration of labour from the Deccan districts for seasonal work in the cotton ginning and pressing factories. The labouring classes of the Satara District emigrated as usual to Bombay, Karachi and other large industrial centres in search of employment to supplement their incomes, but this emigration proved less profitable than usual owing to the continued depression in trade and the disturbed condition of Bombay on account of mill strikes. There was an influx of millhands from Bombay into the Ratnagiri District in the Southern Division, owing to textile strikes at the former centre. In Sind, the supply of labour in the Karachi District was as usual supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, the other districts in Sind, and elsewhere, especially the United Provinces, but owing to a good monsoon in Cutch and Kathiawar during the year a large number of these persons returned to their villages to cultivate their fields after a short stay of six months in Karachi. With the completion of the Barrage Scheme, Pathans and other tribes who had been engaged in Sukkur and its suburbs left for their native places. Kachi, Marwari, Punjabi and Hindustani labourers were imported into the Nawabshah District during the year.

Agricultural Labour.—The average daily wages of field (agricultural) labour declined from 6 annas 10 pies to 6 annas

6 pies in urban areas and from 5 annas 7 pies to 5 annas 5 pies in rural areas, the percentage decreases being five and three respectively. As compared with the previous year, the level of wages paid to field labour showed an upward tendency only in the rural areas of the Southern Division and Sind. In the Northern Division labour was plentiful and wages steady in the Broach and Panch Mahals District. In the Thana District, agricultural labour had to be imported into the Bhiwandi Taluka during the transplanting season as usual. In the Palghar Taluka where the shortage of labour was also felt, fishermen from the coast were employed in transplantation operations. In this district Kathodis are employed by forest contractors for the manufacture of coal in the fair season.

In the Central Division, the major part of the labouring population of the East Khandesh District is engaged in agricultural work. There was sufficient local demand for this class of labourers in the numerous cotton ginning and pressing factories scattered throughout the district and in the oil mills of Jalgaon and Amalner. In the West Khandesh District, field labourers got ample work and good wages. The Timber traffic gave employment as usual to a large number of Bhils and allied castes in Nawapur Peta and Taloda Taluka after the close of agricultural operations. In the Poona District, a considerable number of agricultural labourers found employment in the Haveli and Bhimthadi Talukas during the sugar-cane crushing and cotton seasons in the sugar, ginning and pressing factories. In the Nasik District, the Ravalgaon Sugar Farm in the Malegaon Taluka provided work for a large number of agricultural labourers. In the Southern Division, field labour found employment on good wages in the forests of Kanara District. The ginning factories in Belgaum District afforded employment to agricultural labourers during the off season. In the Bijapur District the bulk of the labouring classes is engaged in agriculture and there was a sufficient demand for field labour during the year. Owing, however, to the partial failure of the cotton crop, cotton ginning and pressing factories were not able to absorb as large a number of labourers as usual during the cotton season.

In Sind, the average daily earnings of agricultural labourers increased by ten per cent., in rural and decreased by eight per cent. in urban areas. This fall is attributable mainly to the severe economic depression, increasing unemployment and the tightness of the money market. The following table gives the average daily earnings of agricultural labour in urban

and rural areas by Divisions and Economic Circles and for the whole Presidency with and without Sind, for the years 1913, 1932 and 1933 :—

Daily average earnings of agricultural (field) labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1932		1933	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 4 9	0 3 9	0 8 9	0 6 3	0 8 2	0 5 8
Central Division ..	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 5 10	0 5 7	0 5 8	0 5 4
Southern Division ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 9	0 4 8	0 5 7	0 4 11
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 7 10	0 6 4	0 7 1	0 5 7
Deccan Circle ..	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 4 10	0 5 4	0 4 11
Konkan Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 9 9	0 6 6	0 9 6	0 6 3
Presidency Proper ..	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 6 9	0 5 6	0 6 5	0 5 4
Sind	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 7 10	0 9 8	0 8 7
Whole Presidency ..	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 6 10	0 5 7	0 6 6	0 5 5

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour.—The average daily earnings of ordinary labour both in urban and in rural areas declined during the year 1933 as compared with the previous year, the percentage decrease being six in either case. The average daily wage of ordinary labour increased only in the rural areas of the Central Division. In the Northern Division the supply of labour was in excess of the demand, particularly in the Broach and Panch Mahals and the Surat Districts, and in consequence labourers in these districts suffered from want of employment. In the Thana District, unskilled labour found ample scope for employment in the rice mills at Kalyan, Bhiwandi and Shahapur, the match factories at Thana and Ambernath, the railway power house at Chola, the Raymond Woollen Mill and the bone mills at Thana and the salt pans in Bassein Taluka and Thana Mahal.

In the Central Division, the average daily wages of ordinary labour decreased by 5 per cent., in urban areas and increased by one per cent. in rural areas. There was a keen demand for ordinary labour in the East Khandesh District, especially in the railway workshops at Bhusaval and the spinning and weaving mills of Jalgaon and Amalner. In the Nasik District the railway workshops at Igatpuri, Manmad and Nandgaon, and the Government Central Distillery and the Security Printing Press at Nasik Road provided employment to a large number of unskilled workers. In the Poona District there was no lack of employment and the labouring classes earned adequate wages. The construction of roads, drainage, buildings, etc., in Poona, which is a developing city, absorbed a large body of labour. The Ammunition Factory at Kirkee and the Dapuri Workshops gave employment to about five thousand labourers. In the Maval Taluka, a large number of workers found employment in the Tata Hydraulic Works, Talegaon Glass Factory, the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press and on the Railway. Building activities in the Bombay Suburban District continued to a larger extent even than last year and afforded additional employment for ordinary labour although on comparatively less wages.

In the Southern Division the average daily earnings of ordinary labour recorded decreases amounting to eight per cent. and six per cent. respectively in urban and in rural areas. The supply of labour was equal to the demand in the Belgaum district. In the Khanapur Taluka, the forest contract, the railway company, the two tile factories and the rice mills provided ample work for ordinary labourers. The Gokak Mills employed about 4,000 hands. Owing to the scarcity of labour in the Kanara Forest, the labourer holds a strong position.

In Sind also, there was a fall in the rates of wages of ordinary labour both in urban and in rural areas. The percentage decrease in the urban areas was four and that in rural areas fifteen. Although the percentage decreases were more in Sind than in the other Divisions of the Province, the actual average daily wage of the ordinary labourer both in urban and in rural areas of Sind was higher than in the rest of the Presidency except the urban areas of the Northern Division. In certain parts of the Dadu District, the wages of ordinary labour declined due to general economic depression and fall in prices. Unemployment was reported to be increasing in the Upper Sind Frontier. The following table shows the average daily

wages of unskilled (ordinary) labour in the same way as for agricultural labour :—

Daily average earnings of unskilled (ordinary) labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in					
	1913		1932		1933	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 12 3	0 6 10	0 11 2	0 6 9
Central Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 7 3	0 6 1	0 6 11	0 6 2
Southern Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 8 3	0 6 0	0 7 7	0 5 8
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 10 11	0 6 6	0 9 8	0 6 5
Deccan Circle ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 7 5	0 5 10	0 6 11	0 5 11
Konkan Circle ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 11 1	0 7 7	0 10 7	0 6 10
Presidency Proper ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 8 10	0 6 3	0 8 2	0 6 2
Sind ..	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 11 1	0 9 4	0 10 8	0 7 11
Whole Presidency ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 9 5	0 7 1	0 8 10	0 6 8

Skilled Labour.—As compared with the previous year, the average daily earnings of skilled labour in the Presidency as a whole decreased both in urban and in rural areas, in common with those of field and ordinary labour. The percentage fall was one in urban and three in rural areas. Skilled labourers did not, however, experience a decrease in their earnings in all parts of the Presidency. In the Central Division the daily average wage of skilled labour increased by two per cent., in urban and one per cent. in rural areas. It increased by one per cent. in the urban areas of the Southern Division, while it remained stationary in the rural areas of the Northern Division. In certain parts of the Ahmedabad District a skilled labourer was able to earn as much as Rs. 2-8-0 per day. There was a fair demand for artisans in the Central Division, particularly in the East Khandesh District, and consequently the average daily wages paid increased from Rs. 1-4-10 to Rs. 1-5-4 in urban areas and from Rs. 1-0-4 to Rs.1-0-6 in rural areas. There was a pronounced demand for skilled labourers in connection with the increased building activities in the Bombay Suburban District and the development of Poona City. In the Southern Division the wages of skilled labour slightly increased in urban areas and declined in rural areas. There was no appreciable demand for artisan labour in the

Belgaum District with the result that the wages paid to such labour decreased. Skilled labour however had greater scope for employment in the Khanapur Taluka. In the Kolaba District a skilled worker was able to command as high a wage as Rs. 2–0–0 per day. In Sind, the wages of skilled labour decreased in parts of Dadu District and in the Larkana District. In the Nawabshah District there was an appreciable fall in the wages of skilled labour owing to the importation of foreign labour, while they remained stationary in the Sukkur, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar Districts. In the Karachi District, however, there was a rise in the wages of skilled labour in the rural areas. The following table sets out the average daily wages paid to skilled labour in the various parts of the Presidency in the same way as in the case of agricultural and ordinary labour :—

Daily Average Earnings of Skilled Labour

Divisions	Daily Average Wages in					
	1913		1932		1933	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 15 10	1 4 8	1 14 7	1 4 8
Central Division ..	0 13 0	0 10 6	1 4 10	1 0 4	1 5 4	1 0 6
Southern Division ..	0 10 9	0 9 9	1 1 5	1 1 10	1 1 8	1 0 9
Economic Circles—						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 13 6	0 11 9	1 15 1	1 2 11	1 13 9	1 2 11
Deccan Circle ..	0 11 9	0 10 0	1 2 6	1 0 1	1 2 11	0 15 10
Konkan Circle ..	0 13 9	0 11 3	1 13 4	1 12 3	1 13 3	1 11 2
Presidency Proper ..	0 12 6	0 10 9	1 7 2	1 2 2	1 7 1	1 1 11
Sind ..	1 4 6	1 2 0	2 0 5	1 9 4	1 15 0	1 6 11
Whole Presidency ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 8 9	1 3 4	1 8 5	1 2 9

FORESTS

For purposes of administration the Presidency is divided into four Forest Circles, which are in charge of Conservators. The Chief Conservator is at the head of the Department.

Forest administration is a branch of the general administration and the central authority in forest matters is the Commissioner of a Division, subject to the general orders of Government. The Chief Conservator is the local and technical head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of Government in forest matters. Forest Officers in charge of Circles have full

powers in all professional operations of technical forestry; but in all other matters, such as those of rights and privileges of the people in forests, local supply of grass, grazing and fodder and generally as regards the relation of the department with the people, control vests in the local revenue officers. A Working Plans Division is maintained in each Circle and the duties of the working plans divisional officers are to ascertain the capabilities of the forests in the production of timber and other forest produce and to prepare scientific schemes for the exploitation of the forests so that they may be worked for the greatest benefit both of the State and the people. The work in connection with the preparation of working plans is generally well advanced but revision of plans is carried on continuously. The classification of forests into forest proper, fuel and fodder reserves and pastures has been completed in all Circles and the areas classed as pastures have been transferred to the Revenue Department for management.

The area under "Forests" in this Presidency is 14,185 square miles. The most important change in the forest area during the year was the transfer of the Dangs to the Government of India. In consequence of this transfer the remaining areas of the Surat Division were re-distributed, the Mandvi Sub-Division being transferred to the West Khandesh Division and the Baragaon Dangs to the East Nasik Division.

The transfer of the Dangs resulted in the diminution of the gross forest revenue of the Presidency by about Rs. 6 lakhs and of the surplus by about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. Though no difficulty was experienced in disposing of stocks in depots and standing timber, the prices realized were generally poor, particularly in the Southern Circle, due to the continuance of trade depression. The business with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in the matter of sawn timber was smaller than usual, owing to the extended use of concrete construction in new works.

The gross revenue of the year fell from Rs. 59·71 lakhs to Rs. 54·30 lakhs, while the surplus fell from Rs. 23·48 lakhs to Rs. 21·44 lakhs. There was decrease in revenue in the Northern and Southern Circles, while the Central and Sind Circles showed increases. The decrease in the Northern Circle was due to the transfer of the Dangs to the Government of India. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 36·23 lakhs to Rs. 32·86 lakhs, mainly due to lower contract rates, curtailment

or postponement of departmental works and the transfer of the Dangs.

Communications and Buildings.—Construction work was undertaken on ten miles of new roads and repairs were carried out on 1,130 miles of existing roads. The expenditure on new works and repairs was respectively Rs. 26,070 and Rs. 88,584 as against Rs. 70,441 and Rs. 88,841 in the previous year. The total expenditure on construction of new buildings was Rs. 32,745 as against Rs. 29,056.

Forest Offences.—The total number of offences against forest laws increased from 22,584 to 22,756, the Northern Circle being mainly responsible for the increase. Including 126 cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases before the courts amounted to 426, of which 329 cases were decided, 292 resulting in convictions. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 89,178 was recovered in 18,146 cases, the average per case being Rs. 4·9 as compared with Rs. 5·7 in the previous year. Offenders in 732 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,495 or 14 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

Fires.—There was an increase in the number of fires and in the area burnt in the Northern, Central and Sind Circles but a decrease in the Southern Circle. Various reasons were attributed for the increase, the chief among them being the carelessness of the villagers and travellers passing through the forest, unusual crop of grass and intentional fires by some contractors.

Protection from cattle.—The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Square miles.	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	1,399	9·9
Closed to all animals for part of the year ..	313	2·2
Open to all animals except browsers for the who'e year.	9,536	67·2
Open to all animals for the whole year ..	2,917	20·6
Open to all animals for part of the year ..	18	0·1
	14,183	100·0

The area open to grazing for horned cattle throughout the year was nearly 88 per cent. of the Presidency forests. The closure was relaxed wherever necessary. The number of cattle admitted to grazing was 2,538,734 as against 2,350,492 in the preceding year. The number of cattle impounded for

unauthorised grazing in open and closed forests was 89,996 while 615,183 were allowed free.

Grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5·61 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·99 lakhs in the previous year, the value at full rates being Rs. 23·04 lakhs.

Silviculture.—Out of 27,041 acres taken up for artificial reboisement 25,406 were in Sind and were sown with seed of babul and Kandi. Arrangements for controlled irrigation of inland forests with surplus water from the barrage canals were not complete. There was a copious discharge of surplus water in parts of the Larkana Division but as it was uncontrolled it collected in depressions and was of no benefit to the forests in general, nor could it be utilised for artificial generation.

Exploitation.—During the year 1,624,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandalwood worth about Rs. 1·06 lakhs and minor produce, grass, etc., to the value of Rs. 3,023.

The actual outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the year 1933-34 was—

	Rs.
Major produce.	
(1) Timber—5,941,000 cubic feet valued at ..	20,30,347
(2) Fuel—39,311,000 cubic feet valued at ..	6,13,298
Minor produce.	
(3) Bamboos valued at	94,623
(4) Grass and grazing valued at	7,24,756
(5) Other minor produce valued at	1,17,369
Making a total for minor produce of ..	9,36,748

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during 1933-34 was—

	Cubic feet.
Timber	7,252,000
Fuel	48,274,000

The total expenditure on the management of State Forests was Rs. 9·95 lakhs as against Rs. 13·02 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was due to the transfer of the Dangs and the curtailment of departmental works in the Southern Circle in favour of sales of standing coupes.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The process of rectification and consolidation and the policy of restricted registration was continued during the year. On the agricultural side, the rural primaries showed definite signs of having turned the corner and Central and Provincial Banks maintained their solidarity and strength. More interest was visible in non-credit co-operation and the cotton sale societies gained in popularity, strength and utility. The outstanding feature, however, was the keen interest evinced in arrangements for efficient supervision of rural primaries and the constructive efforts made in that direction. On the non-agricultural side, the urban and housing societies have made rapid strides and the non-agricultural side of the movement has already stolen a march over the agricultural. On the basis of one member for each family, it may be said that 21·62 per cent. of the urban as against 9·54 per cent. of the rural population is within the movement in this province. The problem of surplus funds in Central and Urban Banks is still largely unsolved, in spite of a general reduction in interest rates and certain other measures undertaken to ease the situation. On the whole, in spite of a slight reduction of 64 in the number of societies, which now stands at 5,816, the movement has gained both in quality and quantity. During the year the membership rose by 7,312 to 602,967, the working capital by Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 1,617 lakhs, the reserve fund by Rs. 24 lakhs to 146 lakhs and the owned capital by Rs. 40 lakhs to 1,012 lakhs. The best evidence of this progress, however, lies in the substantial decrease of overdues which went down by 17 lakhs to 307 lakhs.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—Seventy-nine societies were wound up and only 8 registered during the year as against 42 and 12, in the previous year, leaving 4,502 at the close of the year. The membership decreased by 12,000 to 237,000 and the working capital by Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 387 lakhs but the reserve fund and owned capital increased by Rs. 3 lakhs and one lakh to Rs. 71 lakhs and 160 lakhs respectively. Though the percentage of recoveries to current demand, which includes all the accumulated arrears of previous years as well as fresh instalments falling due for repayment during the year, remained stationary at 21 per cent., the position has definitely improved as the overdues have decreased by Rs. 19 lakhs to 162 lakhs and the recoveries of principal, in addition to a large amount of accumulated interest, exceeded fresh advances by over 13 lakhs. The results achieved, in the face of prolonged depression, were very satisfactory and were mainly due to a number of

administrative and ameliorative measures undertaken for the purpose. The 107 Bhil societies in Khandesh and Panch Mahals have stood their ground, in spite of a bad harvest, mainly owing to efficient supervision. The extension of the movement among the backward classes and aboriginal tribes, who have 97 societies at present, mainly depends upon getting more workers from their ranks.

Long-term finance and Land Mortgage Banks.—Fresh advances amounting to only Rs. 71,000 were made during the year owing mainly to inadequacy of funds. The working of the three mortgage banks and the question of their extension were examined by a committee appointed by Government during the year.

Agricultural Non-credit Societies.—Agricultural indebtedness, inadequacy of departmental staff, the paucity of trained personnel for the work of sale societies and the absence of sufficient data to ascertain how far co-operative organisation can displace the middleman to advantage have been the chief difficulties in the extension of sale organisations. Interest in this line of activity is however growing and the establishment of a Central Marketing Board and the proposed extension of land mortgage credit are bound to increase it. Sale societies of all types increased by seven to 69 but only in those in which the staff is trained and efficient and the problems and lines of attacking them are well known, has progress been remarkable, as in the case of the cotton sale societies of Gujerat and Karnatak. In spite of a subnormal harvest and damage to crops, which was partly counterbalanced by a rise in cotton prices, the Gadag and Hubli sale societies, sold 43,000 docras between them. The Gadag Sale society now commands one-quarter of the total arrivals in the local market and the Hubli Sale society has established connections with some Bombay mills. In Gujerat four new Cotton Sale societies were registered and the co-operative pressing factory established at Surat during the year made a clear profit of Rs. 13,000. Other Sale societies do not record much progress. The crop protection and fencing societies now number 8 and 14 respectively while the machinery societies increased by three to 29. The number of Taluka Development Associations remained unchanged at 82, depending mainly on Government and other grants for their support. It has now been decided to discontinue the practice of entrusting them with the supervision of primary societies but in these cases co-ordination is proposed to be secured by affiliation of rural primaries to these associations.

The Provincial and the Central Banks.—The financial position of the Provincial Bank during the year was even better than in the past and its relations with all limbs of the movement continued to be very cordial. To reduce the amount of its surplus, the bank had to bring down the interest rates on all kinds of deposits to the level of those paid by the best joint stock banks. The dividend was kept down to 4 per cent. and a reserve has been built up for all outstandings considered doubtful. Of Rs. 94 lakhs outstanding with Banks and Societies, Rs. 62 lakhs are short term loans. Recoveries increased by 2½ lakhs to 22 lakhs and fresh advances and arrears decreased by half a lakh and Rs. 1¾ lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 32 lakhs respectively. Of the latter Rs. 15 lakhs are locked up with the liquidated societies as against Rs. 12 lakhs last year. Investments in Government securities and deposits with approved banks were Rs. 78 lakhs and 34 lakhs. The 19 Central Banks also passed on the benefit of their reduced borrowing rates to the primary societies in the same manner as the Provincial Bank. The share capital of these banks remained the same at Rs. 33 lakhs but the reserve fund and working capital increased by Rs. one and 8 lakhs to Rs. 9 and 370 lakhs respectively. The outstandings decreased by Rs. 4 to 166 lakhs. On the other hand, the arrears increased by Rs. 3½ to 68¾ lakhs owing mainly to a number of central banks holding over extension applications till June, the close of the harvest. The change in the close of the co-operative year from March to June, with effect from next year will be more helpful in gauging the real position. Amalgamation of the three central banks in Sind, with the Central Bank at Karachi which is now the Provincial Bank for Sind was, however, the most important event of the year.

Non-agricultural Credit Societies.—The non-agricultural credit movement in this province has already eclipsed the rural credit movement not only in the bulk of its resources but also as already stated in the percentage of population benefited by it. The membership increased by 14,486 to 248,880, the share capital by Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 96 lakhs, the reserve fund by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs, the working capital by Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 498 lakhs. Advances increased by Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 340 lakhs and recoveries by Rs. 23 lakhs to 317 lakhs. As against outstandings and current demands of Rs. 344 lakhs and Rs. 363 lakhs, the arrears both authorised and unauthorised were Rs. 55 lakhs. The number of Urban Banks also increased from 102 to 114. They are now playing

a progressively developing part in the economic life of the urban areas, have fostered trade, small scale industries, and arts and crafts, developed thrift and banking habits and popularised the use of credit instruments. In a few cases, they have also contributed their share in the solution of the housing problem in congested cities by suitable building advances. The Zamindari banks in Sind are showing slow but steady progress.

Co-operative Insurance.—The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society had another record of progress for 1,042 policies for an aggregate amount of Rs. 7,63,900 were issued during the year while the claims paid or outstanding amounted to Rs. 4,530 only. The total value of policies in force comes to nearly Rs. 10 lakhs.

The two cattle insurance societies continued to work well.

Consumers' Movement.—Four societies were cancelled and four registered during the year and the number at the close remained at 40. The turnover increased by Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 7,16,000 but the net profits went down by Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000.

Housing Societies.—Six societies were registered and three cancelled leaving 91 at the close of the year. The membership increased by 342 to 6,783, the share and working capital by Rs. 1·8 and 24·6 to 22 and 116·5 lakhs respectively. While some of the Bombay Societies which constructed their buildings in the boom period by large outside borrowings are still not out of their difficulties, the movement has been spreading on sound lines in other big cities.

Producers' Societies.—There were 14 producers' and 49 weavers' societies as against 17 and 52 at the close of last year. They are showing signs of contraction in all directions but the new scheme to be launched by the joint efforts of the co-operative and industrial departments with the financial support from the Government of India and the active assistance of District Industrial Associations may be expected to rehabilitate the condition and secure expansion of co-operation among weavers.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.—The Provincial Co-operative Institute had another difficult year but did considerable educative and propaganda work. It is taking steps to overhaul its working and its constitution.

HORTICULTURE

PUBLIC GARDENS

Bombay Municipal Gardens.—Eleven gardens, thirty-one recreation grounds and open spaces, two fountains, two bandstands and the Queen's Statue opposite the old Improvement Trust Office were maintained during the year. A new garden was laid out at the old Jewish cemetery at Clare Road. With the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust and the Municipality, the Wellington Garden at the Cooperage came in the charge of the Municipality. The C. P. Tank garden continued to remain closed to the public. The directed games at Mastan Shah Tank, Gilder Tank and the Willingdon Memorial Playground continued to be popular.

The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 2,507,921 as against 1,889,152 in the previous year. The average attendance per day was 5,629. The increase was due to the return of normal conditions to the city. During the year 127 band performances and 24 Indian concerts were arranged as against 131 and 22 respectively in the previous year.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.—The economic and educational value of these gardens which are maintained by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, cannot be too highly estimated. They are an asset of great value to Poona. The receipts of the Empress Gardens for the year 1933–34 were Rs. 15,161 while the expenditure was Rs. 17,187. The receipts and expenditure of the Bund Gardens amounted to Rs. 1,461 and Rs. 2,379 respectively.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

INDUSTRIES

NORTHERN DIVISION.—There were 99 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1933, and one new mill was added during the year. The number at the end of the year stood at 100. Working conditions in the mills were good, and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad maintained its position. Labour conditions were steady.

Besides the New Shorrock Mill at Nadiad there were 37 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District, most of them being situated in the Thasra and Anand Talukas. Of these one at Mehmedabad and three at Thasra did not work due to reduced yield of cotton on account of the cold spell and depression in trade. There were 476 handlooms in Borsad Taluka, and 14 handloom factories in Nadiad Taluka.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-Division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The working of the factories and presses was steady. Dohad continued, as usual, to be an important grain market.

In Broach Sub-Division, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the principal trade of the Sub-Division. There were 29 ginning factories and 12 presses out of which only one factory at Jambusar did not work. Out of the three mills in Broach, one did not work while the remaining two worked during the year.

In Surat, cotton is the principal produce, and two cotton mills, 32 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses worked during the year. The local silk and embroidery business did not do well owing to the general depression in trade.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the District) of the value of about Rs. 25 lakhs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs. Timber worth about 24¾ lakhs, charcoal worth about Rs. 6 lakhs, bricks worth about Rs. 4 lakhs, plantains worth about Rs. 6¼ lakhs, betel-leaves worth about Rs. 12 lakhs and grass worth about Rs. 12½ lakhs were exported to Bombay and other places during the year. The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which

manufactures machinery and other accessories for rice mills continued to work as usual. There are four other iron workshops in Dahanu Taluka from which machinery, etc., are exported. The number of handlooms and the number of workmen at Bhiwandi continued to remain at 2,000 and 5,000 respectively. In addition to these, there are two factories with 38 power looms.

The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana worked with some interruption and employed about 477 workmen during the year, exporting woollen cloth, etc., worth about Rs. 9¼ lakhs. The woollen carpet factory at Shahpur continued to work during the year. Matches worth about Rs. 5½ lakhs were exported from the Thana Factory during the year, as against Rs. 4½ lakhs in the preceding year. There are three ice factories one each at Kalyan, Thana and Bhiwandi. The bone-mill at Thana employed 75 workmen and exported materials worth about Rs. 16,000. The bone-mill at Kelva remained closed.

Central Division.—The general trade depression continued during the year under report. The chief industry of the division is agriculture and trade is mostly confined to the export of agricultural products, such as grain, cotton and oil seeds, especially the groundnut. The prices of food grains were generally low though they were slightly higher than in the previous year. The price of jaggery, the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar and Poona districts, rose slightly during the year, but the irrigators themselves derived no profit as they had already sold their produce before the rise. The cotton crop was very fair, being between 8 and 12 annas but prices were low and trade continued to be dull throughout the year. Owing to the fall in prices, the area under cotton has been diminishing in Khandesh and groundnut is becoming a favourite crop.

There were five spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and West Khandesh and seven in Sholapur District in addition to the three spinning mills. All these mills were in a fairly prosperous condition. There was also a large number of ginning and cotton pressing factories in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts. Cotton and silk weaving on hand-looms was carried on at Malegaon, Sinnar and Yeola in Nasik District, but the former prosperity of this industry has gone and the weavers find great difficulty in carrying on.

In Ahmednagar District, the Sugar factory at Harigaon of the Belapur syndicate was in a prosperous condition, as there was a demand for Indian sugar in the market. The three small

factories in the Rahuri Taluka at Belapur Khurd, Umbergaon, and Satral, which were opened last year were carrying on in a small way. A new sugar factory was started at Ranjankhol near Belapur Road Station by the Maharashtra Sugar Mills. In Nasik District, the sugar factory at Ravalgaon in the Malegaon Taluka belonging to Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Company produced about 125 bags of sugar per day in the season. In Poona District, three new sugar factories were started at Shiroli, Nirawagaz and Hol in Bhimthadi Taluka. The Kalamb factory continued to work successfully. In Satara District, a new sugar factory was started at Kole in Karad Taluka. The sugar factory at Akluj in the Sholapur District, which was started in the previous year, has commenced working.

At Kendal in Rahuri Taluka of Ahmednagar District, the Roman Catholic Mission conducted a factory which manufactured woollen carpets, chiefly for export. The production of the Chalisgaon Match Factory was on a large scale. The ice factories at Jalgaon and Bhusawal and the leather works at Bhusawal and Ahmednagar continued to work.

In Nasik District, viticulture was carried on extensively in Nasik and Niphad talukas, the grapes being exported. Onions were also exported on a large scale from this district. The paper mill at Mundhawa, the Dapodi Iron Works, the Glass factory at Talegaon and the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli continued to work successfully.

The Cooper Engineering Works near the Satara Road Station which manufactured agricultural implements, the Industrial Factory of Phadke Brothers at Karad, which manufactured ploughs, sugar-cane crushers, cots etc., the Kirloskarwadi Iron Works and the Ogalewadi Glass Factory also continued to do well.

In Sholapur District, the textile factory and metal works at Tikekarwadi were working but owing to trade depression did not make any profit. Kunku was manufactured at Kem and exported to all parts of the Presidency. Udbattis (scented sticks) and Bukka (black incense powder) are produced in Pandharpur and exported to Bombay and other places.

Rosha Oil is extracted from Rosha grass, which is found in Baglan and Kalwan talukas of the Nasik District. The oil is expensive and is used for medicinal purposes. The product was exported to Bombay.

Southern Division.—The principal articles of export from the Southern Division were cotton, jowari, wheat, jaggery, chillies, groundnut, spices and timber from the Karnatak districts and

salt, rice and fish from the Konkan districts. Trade was not in a flourishing condition owing to the general slump in prices.

The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts had not sufficient work, and handloom weaving which is conducted on an extensive scale in these and the Dharwar district did not do well.

The Sanikatta salt works in Kanara and the Shiroda salt works in Ratnagiri together produced 186,147 maunds of salt against 158,303 maunds in the previous year. The salt manufacturers in Pen, Panvel and Uran in Kolaba had also a good year.

The copper and brass industry, which is conducted on a large scale at Hubli (Dharwar), Roha, Mahad and Mangaon (Kolaba) had a lean year. Of the five aluminium factories at Vijayadurg (Ratnagiri) only four worked during the year and their total outturn amounted to Rs. 47,500 against Rs. 32,000 in the preceding year. There are two nib factories at Malvan (Ratnagiri) but one remained idle throughout the year and the other turned out nibs worth only Rs. 1,400 as against Rs. 5,400 during the previous year.

The two tile factories at Khanapur did not work profitably; but the one at Manki (Kanara) did fairly well. The Bharat Tile Works at Mora, which manufactures coloured and patterned tiles and exports them to Bombay, was in a flourishing condition, the outturn during the year under report being estimated at Rs. 1,60,000.

The Bijapur Soap Factory did a fair amount of business and the one at Goregaon (Kolaba) produced enough to meet the local demand.

The trade in spices and betelnut in the Kanara district suffered considerably owing to the general fall in prices, and the ebony, sandalwood and ivory craft work in the Kumta and Sirsi talukas did not prosper for want of good markets.

The patent medicines of the Dhutpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) had an extensive sale throughout India. The cashewnut baking factories at Malvan and Vengurla in the Ratnagiri district which import raw cashewnuts from Goa and East Africa and export roasted and graded nuts to London and New York had a lean year, their total turnover showing a decline of over 21 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The fishing industry in Kolaba was in a good condition.

Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the three Tata Power Houses at Bhivapur, Kampoli and Bhira in the Kolaba district. The bangle industry at Ghodgeri (Belgaum) did not show any progress.

Sind.—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people. The number of cotton ginning factories, however, increased by three—two in the Hyderabad district and one in the Thar Parkar district—and some more factories are being opened in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts as a result of increased cotton cultivation due to Barrage irrigation. The output of the working factories in the Thar Parkar district increased from 856,000 maunds to 1,361,000 maunds as a result of extensive cultivation. The number of rice husking and flour mills rose from 19 to 23 in the Thar Parkar district but fell in the Larkana district from 144 to 143. A cane crushing factory financed by some Karachi and Hyderabad capitalists for the Sind Sugar Industry is being constructed at Pritamabad in the Sinjhoro taluka of the Nawabshah district. A small sugar factory was started at Bagarji in the Sukkur district but had to close down as it could not get a good and adequate supply of cane. The two leather tanneries at Pano-Akil in the Sukkur district continued to work. A factory started at Sukkur combines the manufacture of brass and aluminium utensils, biscuits, lemon and other sweet drops. Another factory opened there is manufacturing cigarettes. Copra oil is prepared at Karachi and Sukkur on a large scale and exported to other parts of India.

The small indigenous cloth industry continued as usual. The number of silk cloth factories at Rohri increased from two to three. The cloth prepared from these factories is exported to various stations in Sind but owing to the general trade depression there was not much demand from outside. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas at Sukkur continued to manufacture Sulphuric acid by the Champer process. The weaving school started at Hala in the Hyderabad district continued to be popular. One private technical school has also been opened at Daharki in the Sukkur district for weaving and metal work but lacks financial support.

Woollen carpets continued to be made at Nawabshah and at Bubak and Phulji of the Dadu district and in the Nara Valley sub-division of the Thar Parkar district. They are generally disposed of locally. The business is not run on an organised system but is carried on as a handicraft. The dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthenware, " pan," grass, metal work and soap were carried on as usual.

Bombay Suburban District.—There was no appreciable change in the condition of trade which owing to the general depression

was not flourishing. No new factories came into existence in the year under report. The Match (Excise) Duty Act XVI of 1934 came into operation with effect from 1st April 1934 and licenses under that Act have been issued to eight match factories in this district. The match factories at Jogeshwari and the National Match Works at Ghatkopar were closed. The Western India Match Co. at Ambernath was closed from 1st April to 18th June 1934, but some workers were employed for the manufacture of semi-products during that period. The Ambernath Chemical Co. was working during the year. The Textile Mill at Kurla which was closed for some time owing to the strike of workers is now working as usual. Building operations were in progress on a larger scale and business in building materials was better than the previous year. The fishing industry proceeded as before. The employment of the labouring classes was satisfactory.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The commercial and industrial depression continued unabated during the year under report. At the commencement of the year there were signs of improvement but towards the end of the year conditions became less favourable. Commodity prices continued to rule low with the result that the purchasing power of the agriculturist, which has been restricted for some time past, did not improve to any extent. Added to this, the various local industries suffered greatly from the very severe Japanese competition due to the unprecedented depreciation of the yen. Large quantities of extremely cheap Japanese goods of various kinds flooded the market to the detriment of local industries. In December 1933 the Government of India introduced a Tariff Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly to give protection to some 20 industries to enable them to meet Japanese competition. The sugar industry also received a good measure of protection during the year. A new trade agreement was arrived at with Japan restricting Japanese textile imports into India.

The Commercial and Intelligence branch of the Department continued to be both popular and useful. As usual enquiries from abroad for opening commercial relationships with Indian firms were transferred to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Enquiries from Indian firms for opening trade relationships with British firms were transferred to His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textile Industry.—The condition of the industry during the year under review was far from satisfactory. The difficulties experienced by the industry during the previous years continued and the general position worsened. Severe Japanese competition was largely responsible for this state. Some of the textile mills in the city of Bombay had to close temporarily and some went into liquidation.

Twenty-five annual reports of cotton mills for 1933 disclosed that eleven mills showed a loss of Rs. 22·66 lakhs and fourteen mills showed a gross profit of Rs. 26·88 lakhs not allowing for depreciation. Out of this group only nine mills could declare dividends, three of these having to draw their dividends from the equilisation funds. Reports from four Sholapur Mills for the year 1933 showed a profit of Rs. 8·38 lakhs. The mills were able to declare dividends. Reports from mills in Khandesh showed a profit of Rs. 6·84 lakhs and these mills also declared dividends.

Woollen Industry.—The condition of the Woollen Industry was far from satisfactory during the year. There was a decrease of about 31 per cent. in the quantity and of about 12 per cent. in the value of woollen goods produced in the two mills compared with the figures for the last year. In the year 1932 the woollen mills showed a total production of 1,857,835 lbs. valued at Rs. 30,06,810, whereas in the year 1933 the total production was 1,472,885 lbs. valued at Rs. 26,43,744. Imports of Woollens in Bombay and Karachi decreased from Rs. 164·60 lakhs in 1932–33 to Rs. 139·29 lakhs up to the end of February 1934. Apart from this Bombay also imported woollen goods from Cawnpore and other important woollen manufacturing centres in India.

Silk fabrics Industry.—The two large silk mills closed down during the year due to the flooding of the local markets with cheap silk piecegoods from Japan. The other two small silk weaving factories weaving crepe-de-chine and Georgette found it difficult to continue working.

Chemical Industry.—This did fairly well during the year except the heavy chemical industry. In spite of foreign competition the factories making toilet goods fared well, but paint and varnish factories did badly during the year. A factory for the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids is being erected near Ahmedabad, to supply the demand for these acids in that locality.

Sugar Industry.—There was only one factory working in the Presidency during 1932–33. During the year under report, six new factories were erected in the Presidency, four in the Deccan Canals area and two in Indian States. Five of them have started work. The individual capacity of these factories varies from 150 tons to 400 tons of cane per day. The imports of sugar into Bombay and Karachi during 1932–33 were about 200,000 tons valued at about Rs. 2 crores. The corresponding figures for the year under report were 158,000 tons and Rs. 1·6 crores respectively.

Match Industry.—During the year under report two match factories closed down. There are now eleven match factories in the Presidency and the approximate number of persons employed is 4,700.

Paper Industry.—Two paper mills, one in Poona and the other in Bombay belonging to the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd., worked throughout the year. One paper mill outside this group closed down during the year. Though there has been a slight increase in the production of paper during the year, the value decreased on account of foreign competition. One paper mill is being erected at Barejadi near Ahmedabad.

Glass Industry.—The number of glass factories in the Presidency remained the same, viz., four as reported in the previous year. Due to keen Japanese competition the industry did not do well during the year under report.

Oil Industry.—In addition to 11 oil mills with a paid up capital of Rs. 56·95 lakhs mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1932–33, one private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,50,000 was registered during the year under review. In addition to these registered companies, there are about 115 oil mills in the Presidency of which 37 come under the Indian Factories Act. It is reported that the industry as a whole did not fare well during the year. Important developments in the oil industry during the year are the erection of an oil refining plant capable of refining 5 to 10 tons of oil per day and the erection of an oil mill which will extract oil by the solvent process.

Cigarette Industry.—The number of cigarette factories was reduced from 14 to 11 during the year under report due to the amalgamation of three factories into one. One factory in Sind closed down. One factory in Bombay was closed during the year and a new one was started at the same time. The imports of cigarettes into Bombay declined further in value from Rs. 22·74 lakhs in 1931–32 to 7·47 lakhs (Bombay only) during

the year 1932-33. The decline has been due to several factors such as the economic depression and the increase in the supplies of local cigarettes and cigarettes from other factories in India. Experiments for cultivation of American Virginian Tobacco leaf are being continued.

Aluminium Industry.—The depression in this industry continued unabated. Factories making hollow-ware have turned to the manufacture of utensils from other sheet metals as well. Experiments in the manufacture of enamelled hollow-ware are being made. Side lines such as the manufacture of rivets, both aluminium and copper, from scrap have been introduced.

Soap Industry.—It is estimated that there are more than sixty big and small soap factories in the Presidency. The soap industry along with other industries felt the severe trade depression and competition. With the exception of the four big factories the industry has not fared well.

New Industries.—During the year under report new factories were started in Bombay and the Presidency for electro-plating and electro-galvanising, the manufacture of tricycles, spares for bicycles, bakelite accessories, both electrical and for toilet purposes, pressure die castings of non-ferrous metal, vitrified metal sign boards, freezing of marine products, dry cells, batteries and accumulators, metal screws, laboratory apparatus, time pieces and clocks, hollow-ware, pumps and engines, etc. A factory for the manufacture of biscuits, another for envelopes and a third for the manufacture of bicycle tubes and cab tyres have been established in Karachi. Hosiery factories were started in Sukkur and elsewhere.

Gold Thread Industry.—The work of demonstrating (1) the hand-worked wire draw bench, (2) wire flattening rolls, and (3) the electrical annealing chamber for silver wire was continued in the other centres of the Presidency manufacturing gold thread. The demonstration was carried out in Poona in January 1934. The manufacturers and workers took great interest in the demonstration. The demonstration was removed from Poona to Yeola where it was conducted up to the end of February 1934. Practical demonstrations for alloying silver, use of cleaning chemicals and heating of silver melt were given to the Powtawala factory workers.

Patents have been obtained for the hand wire draw bench and the wire flattening machine and the Surat Engineering Works have been authorised to construct these machines on payment of 10 per cent. royalty. Hitherto six machines have

been constructed by the firm for gold thread manufacturers of Surat and Bombay.

The Industrial Engineer has also designed an improved type of lametta winding machine and a light type of hand wire drawing machine for boys and girls. These machines, the patents for which are being filed, will be demonstrated during the current year.

Investigation in connection with Natural Gas.—During the year 1931 the Director of Geological Survey of India requested the Government of Bombay to seal up the borehole at Ghogha until some useful application could be found for the natural gas which was escaping from it. It was considered that the gas emerging from this borehole was of commercial value and the Industrial Chemist of this Department was deputed to investigate the area round about Ghogha and submit his report on the possibilities of utilising the natural gas. His report was submitted to Government during the year 1931-32. During the year 1933-34 a prominent businessman in Bombay was granted a prospecting licence in respect of the area covered by the Ghogha borehole and also in Ankleshwar. The results of his investigation are likely to prove interesting.

Experiments and Demonstrations.—During the year under report experimental work in connection with the preparation of a substitute for imported tallow from vegetable oils, and the manufacture of starch from jowar was completed and the results published in the form of bulletins.

Experimental work carried out for the manufacture of peppermint oil from the peppermint plant in the Thana district was not successful. This work will be continued in districts where conditions are more favourable to the growth of the plant. Experimental work for evolving a suitable process for the preparation of alumina and aluminium sulphate from local bauxite and the extraction of thorium nitrate was continued during the year. Investigation for the extraction of lemon oil from discarded peels of lemon was in progress during the year. During the year the Department undertook an investigation for the drying of mango pulp on the same lines as the drying of milk in the form of milk powder. The Department has under consideration the investigations of cashewnut shell oil, sugar candy and magnetite sand.

Cottage Industries.—The Department of Industries continued to help and advance the hand weaving industry, which is the premier cottage industry of the Presidency, by means of its weaving schools and demonstrations, while dyers and calico printers as well as weavers and others were helped to adopt

improved and economic methods through dyeing demonstrations. The wool weavers were given training in the adoption of up-to-date appliances and methods. The Wool Weaving Demonstrator gave training to the weaving staff deputed by the Department of Industries, Mysore, in improved methods of wool carding, spinning and weaving. Agriculturists were helped in learning hand weaving as a spare time occupation.

Twenty-four peripatetic weaving and dyeing institutions were conducted at different places in the Presidency and Sind which introduced about 540 improved fly-shuttle looms along with a fairly large number of modern dobbies, spinning wheels, carding bows, etc. A number of dyers and weavers received training in dyeing, calico, and mica printing, which led to the establishment of small dye houses on a cottage basis. The application of modern ceramic colours to earthenware by the new majolika process was a new feature. This process was demonstrated to Kashigars of Nasarpur in Sind. The Hand Weaving Institute maintained at Poona did good work during the year. A number of persons were supplied with detailed estimates for small hand weaving factories and dye houses, etc.

Technical and Industrial Education.—During the year there were in the Presidency eight Government aided institutions maintained by public bodies, 21 Government aided private institutions, eight other institutions not in receipt of a grant but recognised by the Department of Industries and two Government institutions, administered and controlled directly by the Department of Industries. The Department gave grants-in-aid to 29 institutions amounting to Rs. 43,361 for recurring expenses and to three institutions Rs. 336 for non-recurring equipment expenses. In addition to the above institutions the V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, was in receipt of a grant of Rs. 1,19,000 from the Department of Industries against its total expenditure of Rs. 2,64,600. The two Government institutions mentioned above are the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and the Government Technical School, Ahwa. The net expenditure of the former during the year was Rs. 27,713, while the latter was transferred to the Government of India from June 1933.

Scholarships.—During the year under report two scholarships for research work in Chemistry and one for practical training in Electrical Engineering were awarded. A special scholarship for further training in textile manufacture at the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, was awarded to a backward class candidate from the V. J. Technical Institute.

Textile—A. Cotton Raw.—The Dollar-Sterling Exchange Rate had its effects on the prices of cotton generally and American cotton in particular. In spite of the Japanese boycott the total exports of cotton increased considerably during the year under report as a result of the uncertainty caused by the American policy and the continued depression in the Indian Mill Industry.

The price of Indian cotton which was Rs. 175 at the beginning of the year also showed an upward tendency in sympathy with American cotton during the first three months of the year and rose to Rs. 236 on 14th July, the highest of the year. With a gradual decline from the beginning of August, the price came to Rs. 178 by the end of November. It again rose to Rs. 216 on the 9th February, and with a lowering tendency stood at Rs. 193 at the end of the year.

The total exports which showed a considerable decrease during the last two years increased during the year under report from 217,018 tons valued at Rs. 12·57 crores to 250,350 tons valued at Rs. 14·66 crores. Shipments to Japan declined by 19,845 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·06 crore in value as a result of the Japanese boycott, but those to all other buying countries showed marked improvement. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1934 amounted to 1,073,000 bales as against 788,000 bales at the end of March 1933.

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are chief markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year further declined by over 5¾ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 20·64 lakhs in value due mainly to reduced exports of coloured piece-goods to the East African ports. Coloured piece-goods constituted 88 per cent. and grey nearly 11 per cent. of the total exports trade in cotton piece-goods.

C. Cotton Yarn.—On account of the heavy sales effected by Japan who had the advantage of a depreciated currency and the low purchasing power of the people stocks of Indian mill products continued to accumulate. This gave an impetus to the export of cotton yarn. Better demand from Persia, Syria, the United Kingdom and Straits Settlements mainly accounts for the rise. Exports to French Somaliland and Iraq however recorded decreases. On the whole shipments of cotton yarn which showed a decline of nearly 33 per cent. last year recorded during the year under review an increase of 10 per cent. over those of the preceding year.

D. Wool Raw.—The total shipments increased from nearly 11½ million lbs. to nearly 20 million lbs. in quantity and from

further advanced from 3¾ million yards valued at Rs. 58·23 lakhs to over 4 million yards valued at Rs. 62·17 lakhs representing larger receipts from the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

EXPORTS

The entrepôt trade of Bombay which had been continuously declining since 1927–28 improved during the year under report and amounted to Rs. 2·16 crores as against Rs. 1·97 crores in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 19 lakhs is mainly due to larger re-shipments of metals and ores, cotton manufactures, cotton raw and silk manufactures.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures which had been continuously declining for the last four years improved from Rs. 23·17 crores to Rs. 27·34 crores during the year under review. This increase was chiefly spread over cotton raw, seeds, wool raw, hides and skins, raw and tanned, metals and ores, myrabolans etc., which represent nearly 77 per cent. of the total export trade. Owing to the depression in the Textile Mill Industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad there was more shipment of raw cotton. There was an increase in the export of seeds, specially of linseed to America. Larger shipments to the United Kingdom account for the increase of Rs. 5·49 lakhs under myrabolans. Exports of oil cakes declined in consequence of smaller demand for groundnut cakes from Germany and for linseed cakes from Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany. The fall in the exports of spices was accounted for by lesser demand for ginger, cardamoms, and pepper from almost all the principal buying countries.

Grain, pulse and flour.—Wheat, wheat-flour, jawar and bajra, pulse and rice are the most important items under this head. Exports of jawar and bajra declined by 7,615 tons to 4,940 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6·39 lakhs to Rs. 4·7 lakhs in value owing mainly to the complete cessation of shipments to Germany and the Netherlands. Exports of wheat flour also fell further from 6,393 tons to 5,626 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12·12 lakhs to Rs. 9·23 lakhs in value as a result of smaller despatches to all the principal consuming countries except Native States

in Arabia whose takings rose from 903 tons to 1,295 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·47 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs in value. Exports of pulse on the other hand further increased from 12,341 tons to 16,736 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21·39 lakhs to Rs. 25·03 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon. Exports of rice, though increased in quantity by 843 tons to 12,680 tons owing mainly to better demand from Bahrein Islands, Muskat Territory and Native States in Arabia, fell in value by Rs. 2·08 lakhs to Rs. 18·11 lakhs.

Hides and skins (raw and tanned).—There was a better demand from all the principal buying centres and exports under this head consequently improved from 2,790 tons to 5,075 tons in quantity and from Rs. 43·1 lakhs to Rs. 68·3 lakhs in value. Exports of raw hides rose by 427 tons to 900 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·14 lakhs to Rs. 4·66 lakhs in value owing mainly to larger supplies to the Netherlands. The increase of 1,456 tons in quantity and of Rs. 15·1 lakhs in value under raw skins was due chiefly to larger despatches to the United States of America. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins advanced from 568 tons to 947 tons in quantity and from Rs. 21·72 lakhs to Rs. 29·74 lakhs in value almost entirely due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom.

Metals and Ores.—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India rose from 198,000 tons to 266,000 tons in the year under report. Shipments from Madras showed a marked improvement and rose from 14,000 tons to 71,000 tons, while those from Bombay rose from 46,000 tons to 61,000 tons. The improvement at Bombay was due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany.

Seeds.—Shipments of oilseeds, which rank next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay, improved from 181,000 tons to 347,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·07 crores to Rs. 4·6 crores in value owing mainly to the unusual demand from the United States of America for linseed. Shipment of groundnut also increased by 8,306 tons in quantity, due to larger supplies to all the principal buying countries except France and Belgium, but the value was lower by Rs. 33·42 lakhs, on account of lower prices due to Chinese competition in foreign markets. There was a further falling off of 15,763 tons in quantity and of Rs. 29·84 lakhs in value in the exports of castor seed in consequence of direct shipments from Muslipatam and Cocanada.

Sugar.—The total imports of sugar into British India recorded a fall of 138,000 tons, Bombay sharing in the fall to the extent of more than 13,000 tons. Arrivals of sugar from Java into Bombay fell by 12,227 tons, while those of beet sugar fell by 3,975 tons. Receipts from the Netherlands however increased by 831 tons. In addition, 3,484 tons valued at Rs. 3·48 lakhs were received from the United Kingdom.

Tea.—Imports of foreign tea fell from 4,567,000 lbs. to 4,036,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 27·76 lakhs to Rs. 21·55 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon declined from 1,357,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 8·46 lakhs in value to 709,000 lbs. in quantity and to Rs. 4·44 lakhs in value. Receipts of green tea from China though showing an increase from 2,883,000 lbs. to 2,950,000 lbs. in quantity decreased from Rs. 17·55 lakhs to Rs. 15·45 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Japan, however, rose from 101,000 lbs. to 351,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 62,000 to Rs. 1·46 lakhs in value. Supplies of tea from Calcutta declined from 14,680,000 lbs. to 6,243,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 61·42 lakhs to Rs. 27·27 lakhs in value but those from Madras advanced from 1,118,000 lbs. to 2,178,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 5·62 lakhs to Rs. 10·72 lakhs in value.

Exports of Indian tea advanced from 161,000 lbs. to 185,000 lbs. in quantity but declined from Rs. 1·31 lakh to Rs. 1·28 lakh in value due to a fall in prices in consequence of internal competition.

Textiles.—*A. Cotton, Raw.*—Imports of foreign cotton declined from 82,175 tons to 41,482 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7·04 crores to Rs. 3·42 crores in value. This considerable decrease was partly attributable to adverse American prices and to the acreage reduction schemes of the American Government, and partly to conditions in the local mill industry. Imports from the United States of America fell from Rs. 3·73 crores to Rs. 63·6 lakhs, from Egypt from Rs. 70·9 lakhs to Rs. 46·7 lakhs, and from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from Rs. 65·4 lakhs to Rs. 7·19 lakhs. Shipments from Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, on the other hand, advanced from Rs. 1·76 crores to Rs. 1·97 crores and from Rs. 8·14 lakhs to Rs. 22·51 lakhs, respectively.

B. Cotton piece-goods.—The total value of imported piecegoods (including fents) fell from Rs. 5·93 crores to Rs. 4·44 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 2·09 crores, whites Rs. 1·2 crores and greys Rs. 83·93 lakhs. Imports of coloured goods declined by Rs. 74·47 lakhs, of greys by Rs. 33·74 lakhs

and of whites by Rs. 28·63 lakhs. Although the total imports of fents declined by Rs. 11·99 lakhs to Rs. 31·92 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller receipts from the United States of America, those from Japan advanced from Rs. 88,000 to Rs. 10·28 lakhs.

C. Cotton yarn.—The total imports of foreign cotton yarn dropped from 17¼ million lbs. to 9½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·65 crores to Rs. 86·82 lakhs in value owing chiefly to the reduced consumption of foreign yarns and to the increased output of cotton yarns by the Indian mills themselves in preference to imports of foreign yarns.

D. Silk, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw silk declined from 2,310,000 lbs. to 1,653,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 82·96 lakhs to Rs. 48·79 lakhs in value owing to depressed trade conditions and fluctuations in exchange. Receipts from China fell from 1,683,000 lbs. to 1,169,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 62·38 lakhs to Rs. 36·16 lakhs in value and those from Hongkong from 366,000 lbs. to 303,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 13·73 lakhs to Rs. 8·39 lakhs in value. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps also declined from 2,582,000 lbs. to 1,627,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 75·04 lakhs to Rs. 37·66 lakhs in value. All the principal supplying countries shared in this decline except China and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the trade in piecegoods of silk and silk mixtures showed a notable improvement. As regards silk piecegoods the rise was from nearly 30 million yards to nearly 36½ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·52 crores to Rs. 1·6 crores in value.

E. Artificial silk.—Imports of artificial silk yarn declined from over 6¼ million lbs. to nearly 6 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 53·63 lakhs to Rs. 51 lakhs in value possibly owing to the limited production of rayon. Arrivals from Italy—the chief supplier—amounted to nearly 3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 26·49 lakhs as against over 3½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 31·46 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts from the United Kingdom and France, on the other hand, improved and those from Japan were almost the same as in the previous year. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk all from Japan decreased from 80 million yard to 31 million yard in quantity and from Rs. 1·85 crores to Rs. 86·68 lakhs in value. This considerable decrease was attributed to the heavy duty and to diversion of trade.

F. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool declined by over 1½ million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 5·78 lakhs in value compared with the previous year owing mainly to smaller receipts from all the supplying countries. Arrivals of woollen piecegoods, the most important item in the group,

1929-30 increased during the year under report from 32,000 tons to 44,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 57·87 lakhs to Rs. 74·97 lakhs in value. A noticeable feature of the year was Japan's improved position in the market, her imports increasing from 2,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4·16 lakhs to Rs. 13·3 lakhs in value compared with those of last year. Imports from Germany increased only slightly, and those from Belgium decreased from 39,000 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 51·01 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the other Continental ports and the United States of America also recorded decreases.

Other metals.—Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing —the principal item under brass—from Germany fell from 155,267 cwt. to 94,066 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 46·6 lakhs to Rs. 25·75 lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom rose from 12,065 cwt. to 31,817 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 3·62 lakhs to Rs. 8·7 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Japan declined by 237 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 4·65 lakhs in value. Imports of copper decreased from Rs. 62·76 lakhs to Rs. 42·46 lakhs. Arrivals of sheets from Germany fell away from 136,934 cwt. to 70,293 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 46·77 lakhs to Rs. 21·12 lakhs in value but those from the United Kingdom improved from Rs. 4·36 lakhs to Rs. 16·31 lakhs in value. Imports of German silver declined from Rs. 10·02 lakhs to Rs. 8·62 lakhs in value owing chiefly to smaller receipts from Switzerland and Italy. Shipments from Germany and Austria however increased. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminium improved from Rs. 4·68 lakhs to Rs. 10·69 lakhs in value. Smaller shipments from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom were chiefly responsible for the fall in imports of tin which decreased from Rs. 13·09 lakhs to Rs. 11·34 lakhs.

Motor cars and motor cycles.—Owing to a drop in American exchange and reduction in prices, the total imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories improved during the year under report and the value thereof increased from Rs. 1·19 crores to Rs. 1·69 crores. Imports of motor cars increased by 2,214 in number and by Rs. 29·64 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America rose from 614 to 1,722, those from Canada from 281 to 1,046 and those from the United Kingdom from 1,177 to 1,697 in number. The average declared value of the British car further declined from Rs. 2,139 to Rs. 2,105. Imports of motor cycles declined from 318 to 249 in number and from Rs. 1·56 to Rs. 1·2 lakhs in

value ; the United Kingdom sending 227 in number valued at Rs. 1·14 lakhs against 305 in number valued at Rs. 1·5 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of commercial vehicles advanced from 2,112 to 4,472 in number and from Rs. 29·31 lakhs to Rs. 49·22 lakhs in value almost entirely due to larger arrivals of chassis from the United States of America and Canada.

Oils.—Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries decreased from 89½ million gallons to 84¼ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 2·61 crores to Rs. 1·97 crores in value, due to smaller receipts of both kerosene oil and other sorts. The fall in prices was greater in proportion to the fall in quantity on account of the keen competition among the oil companies. Imports of kerosene oil in bulk declined by over 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 44·38 lakhs in value, there being no imports from Persia and the Celebes and other Islands in the Pacific. Arrivals from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia)—Southern, which now includes Georgia, however, advanced by over 1¼ million gallons in quantity but fell by Rs. 7·75 lakhs in value due to lower prices. Receipts from Roumania also increased by nearly 1¼ million gallons in quantity but declined by Rs. 4·37 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene in tins, almost entirely from the United States of America, increased by 82,126 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 60,199 in value. Imports of kerosene from Burma further advanced from over 28½ million gallons to nearly 30¼ million gallons in quantity but declined from Rs. 1·62 crores to Rs. 1·58 crores in value.

Imports of petrol entirely from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) though increased by 71,000 gallons in quantity decreased by Rs. 2·68 lakhs in value due to lower prices. Imports of petrol from Burma amounted to 682,000 gallons valued at Rs. 1·71 lakhs as against nearly 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 10·77 lakhs during the last year.

Postal articles not specified.—The total value of the unspecified articles imported by post further fell from Rs. 1·26 crores to Rs. 1·23 crores. The number of parcels assessed however increased from 178,862 to 191,223 with a corresponding increase in duty from Rs. 29·17 lakhs to Rs. 30·37 lakhs.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—In the year under report the trade under this head improved from Rs. 39·99 lakhs to Rs. 45·62 lakhs, and mostly represented diamonds from Belgium, which contributed Rs. 31·95 lakhs against Rs. 28·43 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of pearls almost entirely from the Bahrein Islands and Muscat increased from Rs. 10·06 lakhs to Rs. 11·04 lakhs.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

The aggregate value of the Foreign trade (private) of Bombay further fell by Rs. 11·63 crores to Rs. 130·4 crores, *i.e.* 8 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by Rs. 3·78 crores, or nearly 5 per cent., to Rs. 75·66 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 3·64 crores, or 4 per cent., to Rs. 90·65 crores while that of Karachi declined by Rs. 50·67 lakhs, or nearly 2 per cent. to Rs. 27·19 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by nearly 15 per cent. while those into Calcutta and Karachi by 7 per cent., and 20 per cent. respectively. Cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils, cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste), metals and ores, sugar, paper and pasteboard, glass and glassware, silk manufactures, and fruits and vegetables mainly account for the decrease at Bombay. On the other hand, there were noticeable improvements in the imports of machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses, etc., and parts), instruments and apparatus, etc., and grain, pulse and flour at Bombay.

Exports of Indian produce advanced by Rs. 4·17 crores, or 18 per cent., to Rs. 27·34 crores at Bombay, by Rs. 6·15 crores, or nearly 12 per cent., to Rs. 58·12 crores at Calcutta and by Rs. 2·75 crores, or 25 per cent. to Rs. 13·58 crores at Karachi. Cotton raw (including waste), seeds, wool, raw and hides and skins, raw are chiefly responsible for the increase at Bombay.

The total value of the private Coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell away by Rs. 2·25 crores, or 5 per cent. to Rs. 42·07 crores. Imports improved but exports declined.

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS

The total value of imported merchandise contracted by Rs. 8·14 crores to Rs. 46·16 crores in the year under review. This was chiefly attributable to lower level of commodity prices consequent upon the general trade depression and reduced purchasing power of the people. The contraction was more marked in cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils, cotton twist and yarn, silk raw (including waste), and metals and ores. Sugar, paper and paste-board, glass and glassware, silk manufactures including silk yarn, noils, and warps and fruits and vegetables also recorded decreases. The only articles in which increases were noticeable were

machinery and millwork, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and instruments and apparatus, etc. The more important of these commodities are separately dealt with, in subsequent paragraphs.

Coal.—The import of foreign coal increased from 11,210 tons to 14,411 tons, due partly to larger arrivals of Australian coal and partly to imports from the Union of South Africa (Natal). Imports from the United Kingdom however considerably declined. Arrivals of Bengal coal also fell from 442,000 tons to 416,000 tons. Prices of English coal were Rs. 19 to 20 per ton, while those of Bengal coal were about Rs. 12-8-0 per ton.

Dyeing and tanning substances.—Imports under this head declined from Rs. 1·66 crores to Rs. 1·65 crores in value. Germany's share in the total imports improved from 51 to 52·6 per cent.

Hardware.—Imports under this head declined from Rs. 101·43 lakhs to Rs. 95·22 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals from Germany. Imports from Japan and the United States of America have however advanced. Germany maintained her position as the largest supplier but her share in the total imports declined from 40 to 33 per cent. The shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America correspondingly advanced from 27 to 29 per cent., 8 to 11 per cent. and 5 to 7 per cent., respectively.

Machinery and millwork.—As a result of the expansion of industries the total value of imports under this head further increased from Rs. 3·67 crores to Rs. 4·22 crores. The most noticeable increase was under sugar machinery. Imports of sugar machinery, chiefly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, rose from Rs. 11·09 lakhs to Rs. 65·93 lakhs and those of electrical machinery, mainly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom from Rs. 33·9 lakhs to Rs. 47·65 lakhs. Arrivals of prime movers also increased from Rs. 43·62 lakhs to Rs. 48·1 lakhs. Imports of textile machinery however decreased from Rs. 1·87 crores to Rs. 1·55 crores owing almost entirely to smaller arrivals of cotton spinning and weaving machinery from the United Kingdom. Although the United Kingdom continued to be the largest supplier, her share in the total imports declined from 74 to 64 per cent. The shares of Germany and the United States of America however advanced from 10 to 12 per cent. and 5 to 6 per cent., respectively.

Iron and Steel.—In spite of the prevailing unsettled condition of trade and industry, the British Steel Industry showed definite signs of expansion and the total imports from the United Kingdom which had been continuously declining since the year

metals also declined by Rs. 89·77 lakhs and Rs. 6·95 crores respectively.

The value of the total coasting trade also declined by Rs. 1·58 crores, or 3 per cent. to Rs. 49·96 crores, exports decreasing by Rs. 1·91 crores, but imports increasing by Rs. 33·04 lakhs.

The gross collections of the Bombay Customs House declined from Rs. 15,80,23,178 to Rs. 14,03,82,418. These figures exclude the collections on account of various cesses such as the cotton cess and the tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·07 as against ·9 per cent. in the previous year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BOMBAY AND KARACHI

The following table shows the value to the nearest lakh of the Foreign Import and Export Trade of the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, grouped according to the classes shown in Government accounts :—

Imports

	Rs. Lakhs	Increase or decrease in 1933-34 Rs. Lakhs
BOMBAY		
Food, drink and tobacco	379	— 48
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	790	— 460
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	3,312	— 304
Living animals	12	+ 1
Postal articles not specified	123	— 3
Total ..	4,616	— 814
KARACHI		
Food, drink and tobacco	157	— 34
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	122	— 8
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	991	— 280
Living animals	1	..
Postal articles not specified	25	— 8
Total ..	1,296	— 330

SEA-BORNE TRADE

Exports

BOMBAY.

Indian Produce and Manufacture

	Rs. Lakhs	Increase or decrease in 1933-34. Rs. Lakhs
Food, drink and tobacco	125	— 11
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,252	+ 428
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	292	— 3
Postal articles	65	+ 3
Total ..	2,734	+ 417

KARACHI

Indian Produce and Manufacture

Food, drink and tobacco	71	— 41
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,262	+ 316
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	22	+ 1
Postal articles	3	..
Total ..	1,358	+ 276

BOMBAY

Foreign Merchandise

Food, drink and tobacco	11	— 2
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	43	— 2
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	154	+ 22
Living animals	2	— 1
Postal articles	5	+ 1
Total ..	215	+ 18

KARACHI

Foreign Merchandise

Food, drink and tobacco	8	— 1
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	36	+ 20
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	21	— 14
Total ..	65	+ 5

Total Export, Bombay—2,949 lakhs, an increase of 435 lakhs.

Total Export, Karachi—1,423 lakhs, an increase of 281 lakhs.

During the year under report Rs. 1·40 lakhs were deposited with the Commissioners as compensation. Including the opening balance of Rs. 19,712, there was a total amount of Rs. 1·60 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·02 lakhs were paid out in respect of cases of fatal accidents, Rs. 8,017 under section 8 (1) to women or minors and Rs. 35,223 to other injured workmen, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,546 undisposed of at the end of the year.

The total number of applications for registration of agreements to be disposed of during the year was 378, of which 362 were disposed of, leaving 16 pending at the end of the year. Out of 336 cases filed during the year in the Courts of all the Commissioners in the Presidency, 275 were received in the Court of the Commissioner, Bombay.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was 6,242, as against 6,145 in the previous year. Out of these 2,254 were inspected and certified by the Boiler Department. Five cases of irregularities were discovered. The explanations given were accepted and in each case a warning was given. Seven accidents to boilers were investigated during the year. In two cases personal injuries were sustained.

Two examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants and two for certificates of proficiency as engineers were held at Bombay and one for certificates of competency as boiler attendants at Karachi.

The receipts, excluding those on account of Boiler Attendants' and Engineers' examination fees, for the year were Rs. 1·47 lakhs as against Rs. 1·54 lakhs in the previous year. The fall was due to several boilers in mills and factories not being offered for inspection on account of general trade depression.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

The following figures give the total value of the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency proper during the year 1933-34 :—

I. Foreign Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 47·20 crores, a decrease of 9·03 crores.

Exports.—Rs. 83·29 crores, a decrease of 2·53 crores ; giving a total foreign trade of 130·49 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 11·56 crores.

II. Coasting Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 23·58 crores, an increase of Rs. ·33 crore.

Exports.—Rs. 26·38 crores, a decrease of Rs. 1·91 crores; giving a total Coasting trade of Rs. 49·96 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 1·58 crores.

III. Government Transactions amounting to Rs. 5·19 crores.

Adding these three the total Sea-borne Trade amounted to Rs. 185·64 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 9·88 crores.

Exports of gold though less than those of the previous year continued to be heavy. The appreciable increase in the exports of Indian produce was a redeeming feature of the year and gives some definite hope of a revival in the export side of the foreign trade.

Imports of private merchandise contracted by Rs. 8·13 crores or nearly 15 per cent. to Rs. 46·19 crores. This was partly due to falling prices and partly to the general trade depression. Most of the principal articles of import shared in this contraction, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), cotton manufactures, artificial silk, oils and cotton twist and yarn. The only important articles which recorded noticeable increases were machinery and millwork and motor cars and motor cycles (including omnibuses, etc., and parts). Imports of treasure further declined from Rs. 1·91 crores to Rs. 1·01 crores.

Exports of Indian produce improved by Rs. 4·24 crores or nearly 18 per cent. to Rs. 27·41 crores. Had it not been for the low level of commodity prices, the improvement would have been more noticeable. Most of the principal articles of export contributed towards it, the more important being cotton raw (including waste), seeds, wool raw and hides and skins raw; cotton manufactures, grain pulse and flour and oil cakes however recorded decreases.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's trade indicates that the United Kingdom has regained the pride of place which she had yielded to Japan last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade improved by nearly 3½ per cent. while that of Japan declined by 2¼ per cent. owing chiefly to smaller takings of cotton, raw. Trade with the Continent of Europe showed a slight improvement while that with America declined by over 2¼ per cent.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, further contracted by Rs. 11·56 crores, or 8 per cent. to Rs. 130·49 crores. Both imports and exports shared in this heavy decline—the former by Rs. 9·03 crores and the latter by Rs. 2·53 crores, in spite of heavy shipments of articles of Indian produce. Both imports and exports of the precious

and 764 seasonal. Two hundred and twenty-nine of the perennial and 637 of the seasonal were connected with the cotton industry. There were only 73 Bombay mills working during the year 1933, some of which worked for a portion of the year only. Others however worked double shifts. Ahmedabad continued to expand. Three mills reopened, two with a considerable amount of new machinery.

The number of operatives employed in all industries was 354,637 compared with 389,647 last year. There was a decrease of 34,475 in Bombay mills and 785 in Ahmedabad mills. The total numbers of women and children employed in the year 1933 were 66,158 and 2,112 respectively. The employment of children continues to decrease, this year there were 680 less. The employment of women showed a large decrease mainly in Bombay. Six factories were prosecuted for employment of women before or after the legal hours laid down and 79 convictions were obtained.

There were in the year 1933, 5,425 accidents of which 38 were fatal, 1,329 serious and 4,058 minor injuries. There was a decrease of 158 in the total accidents reported.

Three hundred and fifty-nine cases were instituted against 58 factories and 356 were successful, while three cases were withdrawn. Thirty-five cases were pending against 10 factories. Fines ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 300 and totalled Rs. 8,309. Prosecution cases pending for the year 1932 resulted in 19 convictions with a total fine of Rs. 880.

In Ahmedabad several housing schemes are still in progress, with a much better type of accommodation than formerly.

A factory for the manufacture of lead accumulators started in Bombay. This is the first of its kind. It is a dangerous occupation, but preventive measures were taken from the start and a medical officer has been appointed. The manufacture of canvas and patent leather shoes has developed and two comparatively large factories have commenced operations.

Two thousand eight hundred and forty-three infants were receiving care and attention in a varying degree, in the 104 crèches established in factories. Their progress has been watched with great interest and every encouragement has been given by the Department. The Lady Inspector and Certifying Surgeon have been mainly responsible, with the assistance of several employers and managers, for a general raising of the standard in the last few years.

Some mills co-operated in the health educational activities of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Associations

and exhibitions were held in several mill compounds and attended by large numbers of employees and their wives. First Aid training continues to receive encouragement from many managements.

The number of benefits under the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act was 2,746 and the amount paid came to Rs. 64,417 for the six months ending 31st December 1933. Inspectors and the Lady Inspector have successfully settled the claims in a number of doubtful cases and also endeavoured to ensure that women are acquainted with their rights.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Returns under section 16 of the Act were received from 1,686 concerns of which 1,680 were in respect of factories including Railway Workshops ; two in respect of Mines ; two in respect of Tramways and the remaining two were in respect of Port Trusts.

The average number of workmen employed daily in factories was 350,253 adults and 3,799 minors ; in mines 82 adults and four minors ; in tramways 3,259 adults and in Port Trusts 3,151 adults, the total number being 356,745 adults and 3,803 minors, as against 379,478 adults and 3,599 minors in the preceding year. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 2,351, of which 42 resulted in death, 296 in permanent disablement and 2,013 in temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation shown as paid in respect of all the accidents was Rs. 1·39 lakhs, of which Rs. 35,031 were in respect of fatal accidents, Rs. 74,539 for permanent disablement and Rs. 29,718 for temporary disablement. This amount represents only the compensation paid by the employers covered by the notification under section 16 and not the whole amount of compensation paid by all the employers amenable to the Act.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the Commissioners in the Presidency, including those of agreements, was 658, of which 16 were miscellaneous cases such as applications for commutation of half-monthly payments. Of the remaining 642 cases, 144 were cases of fatal accidents, 473 were of permanent disablement and the remaining 25 were in respect of temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation paid was approximately Rs. 2,31,805, of which Rs. 1,01,980 were in respect of fatal accidents, Rs. 1,28,340 in respect of permanent disablement and Rs. 1,485 in respect of temporary disablement.

MO-III Bk H 891—6a

Rs. 46·39 lakhs to Rs. 82·75 lakhs in value representing increased demand from all consuming countries. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from over 9½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 38·34 lakhs to over 14¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 58·14 lakhs, and those to Belgium from over ¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 3·96 lakhs to over 2¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 9·93 lakhs. Shipments to the United States of America also increased from nearly ½ million lbs. to 1¾ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·79 lakhs to Rs. 8·28 lakhs in value. France and Germany took double the quantity taken in the previous year.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

A significant feature is that the United Kingdom again regained the principal place which she had yielded to Japan last year, and her share in the total trade increased from 22·19 to 25·67 per cent., while that of Japan decreased from 22·95 to 20·71 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe also improved while that of America declined.

Treasure.—With a balance of trade in favour of India of Rs. 35 crores as against Rs. 3 crores in the preceding year imports of treasure on private account further fell from Rs. 1·91 crores to Rs. 1·01 crores. Both gold and silver contributed to this fall. Imports of gold bullion further declined from Rs. 40·19 lakhs to Rs. 33·56 lakhs. Receipts from Bahrein Islands amounted to Rs. 5·94 lakhs as against Rs. 13·61 lakhs while those from Iraq were nil against Rs. 3·21 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of sovereigns and other British gold coins also fell further from Rs. 34·81 lakhs to Rs. 20·99 lakhs. The slight improvement in the receipts of other coined gold was chiefly brought about by larger despatches from Other Native States in Arabia. Imports of bar silver further decreased from Rs. 27·03 lakhs to Rs. 3·38 lakhs only. Arrivals of Government of India rupees also fell from Rs. 82·37 lakhs to Rs. 36·95 lakhs as a result of reduced supplies from all the sources except Other Native States in Arabia. Imports of other coins amounted to Rs. 3,000 only as against Rs. 24,000 last year.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 53·64 crores as against Rs. 60·53 crores in the previous year. Exports of bullion fell by Rs. 5·74 crores to Rs. 52·11 crores. This fall was entirely due to reduced shipments to the United States of America and the Netherlands which took worth Rs. 7·16 crores and Rs. 2 crores as against Rs. 21·17 crores and Rs. 4·22 crores last year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and France, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 40·54 crores and

MO-III Bk H 891—7

Fisheries.—The establishment of a fisheries section under the Department in the middle of November 1933 opened a new chapter in the history of the development of marine fisheries in the Bombay Presidency. A Fisheries Officer was appointed from 1st November 1933 who demonstrated the use of power propelled boats for carrying fish quickly to shore from the fishing grounds. The demonstration work was carried out in co-operation with the Patil of Danda fishing village and with the kind co-operation of the R. I. M. Dockyard and the Burmah Shell Oil Co., who lent the Department free of charge their launches Lady Sykes and Shell Mari. The success of the experiment within less than six months of its introduction has been most striking. In view of the experience gained Government have sanctioned the construction of two motor boats for the training of fishermen in their use.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 3,53,368 as against Rs. 3,37,069 in 1932–33. The receipts during the year were Rs. 9,564.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

As from 6th June 1933 Government decided that all offices dealing with labour matters should be put under one officer to be known as the Commissioner of Labour. As a result, the administration of the Factories Department was transferred from the Collector of Bombay, together with the Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department, the latter more for administrative convenience than the nature of the work done by the Department. The Labour Office, which is responsible for social and economic statistics, industrial disputes, legislation and other labour matters also came under the Commissioner of Labour and so did the offices of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Director of the Labour Office, who was also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions became Commissioner of Labour.

THE FACTORIES ACT

A notable feature of the year was the decline of Bombay City as the centre of the textile industry and the rise of Ahmedabad. While several mills in Bombay closed down, in Ahmedabad several new ones were opened. The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,852 to 1,868. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,610 compared with 1,575 in the previous year. Of these, 846 were perennial

MO-III Bk H 891—6

Rs. 1·87 crores against Rs. 32·24 crores and Rs. 21·86 lakhs respectively. Italy also took bullion worth Rs. 54·39 lakhs against nil in the previous year. Exports of sovereigns also declined from Rs. 2·66 crores to Rs. 1·53 crores. Exports of other coined gold decreased from Rs. 1·78 lakhs to Rs. 2,000 only. Exports of silver declined from Rs. 14·74 lakhs to Rs. 8·82 lakhs. Shipments of bullion amounted to Rs. 2·02 lakhs as against Rs. 6·36 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 8·17 lakhs to Rs. 6·7 lakhs.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,299 to 1,338 and their total tonnage from 5,845,925 to 6,098,601. Steamers numbered 1,142 of the burthen of 6,078,489 tons as against 1,113 of the burthen of 5,827,203 tons in the previous year.

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,325 as against 5,162 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Imports			Exports		
	1932-33	1933-34	Increase or decrease	1932-33	1933-34	Increase or decrease
1. British Ports within the Presidency.	165	307	+ 142	226	203	— 23
2. Indian Ports not British within the Presidency.	335	327	— 8	278	251	— 28
3. British Ports in other Presidencies.	1,357	1,313	— 44	1,958	1,648	— 310
4. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.	72	65	— 7	41	93	+ 52
Grand Total ..	1,929	2,012	+ 83	2,503	2,195	— 309

Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

Imports which showed a falling off of over Rs. 2½ crores last year improved during the year under report from Rs. 19·29 crores to Rs. 20·12 crores owing entirely to larger arrivals of cotton, raw, and grain, pulse and flour. Imports of raw cotton increased from Rs. 3·69 crores to Rs. 5·53 crores due chiefly to larger shipments from British Ports within the Province, Kathiawar and Madras. The improvement of Rs. 90·53 lakhs in the imports of grain, pulse and flour almost entirely represents larger arrivals of rice from Burma and wheat from Sind.

Exports from Bombay to coast ports further declined by Rs. 3·09 crores to Rs. 21·95 crores due to reduced shipments of Indian produce, exports of foreign merchandise recording a slight increase. Exports of Indian produce which constituted nearly 80 per cent. of the total export trade contracted by Rs. 3·36 crores to Rs. 17·54 crores due chiefly to smaller shipments of cotton piecegoods, cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour. Shipments of raw cotton however increased. Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced from Rs. 4·13 crores to Rs. 4·41 crores mainly as a result of larger re-shipments of carriages and carts, etc., to all the principal ports, of aniline dyes to Bengal and of machinery to Kathiawar and Madras. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods to Madras and Kathiawar, of cotton twist and yarn to Madras and Sind, of metals and ores to Madras and British ports within the Province, of sugar to Kathiawar and of fruits, dried, salted and preserved to Burma and Bengal, on the other hand, recorded decreases.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports, though insignificant, slightly improved. Imports, which consisted of dates from Iraq, raw cashewnuts from Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika Territory, and rice from French Indo-China and Japan, further increased from Rs. 1,46,574 to Rs. 2,28,487. Exports, mainly representing skinned cashew kernel to the United States of America, also further increased from Rs. 27,180 to Rs. 7,15,577.

COASTING TRADE

The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports further rose by Rs. 87·91 lakhs to Rs. 7·69 crores. Imports

MO-III Bk H 891—7a

declined by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 3·34 crores, but exports increased by Rs. 1·1 crore to Rs. 4·35 crores. Over 66 per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the Chief Port—Bombay.

MARITIME TRADE

SIND

The following figures give the values of the entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1933–34 :—

I. Foreign Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 14·10 crores, a decrease of Rs. 3·77 crores ;

Exports.—Rs. 14·37 crores, an increase of Rs. 2·23 crores ;

giving a total foreign trade of Rs. 28·47 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 1·54 crores.

II. Coasting Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 8·08 crores, a decrease of Rs. 68 lakhs ;

Exports.—Rs. 5·84 crores, a decrease of Rs. 19 lakhs ;

giving a total coasting trade of Rs. 13·92 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 87 lakhs.

The entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind thus amounted to Rs. 42·39 crores, a net decrease of Rs. 2·41 crores.

During the year 1933–34, the Province of Sind continued to struggle against the economic depression. Growth of economic nationalism in most countries and the measures adopted for its achievement, such as, tariff barriers, exchange restrictions and other impediments to foreign trade again clogged the wheels of international trade, and the fluctuating currencies of many foreign countries coupled with the uncertainty of the Indian Tariff rates drove local dealers to adopt a policy of hand to mouth business. In the course of the year from July to December the Province had to face the boycott of one of its principal exports, viz. cotton. Prices of its principal products—cotton, rapeseed, wheat and other food grains—were on lower levels than in the preceding year.

Foreign imports declined by Rs. 3,78 lakhs or 21 per cent., cotton piece-goods alone being responsible for a fall of Rs. 2,39 lakhs. Woollen goods, sugar, artificial silk, iron and steel, tobacco, haberdashery, paper, arms and ammunition, silk manufactures, copper and fruits and vegetables were also adversely affected, but machinery, liquors, mineral oils, motor cars and lorries, dyes, glassware, cycles and parts, coal and chemicals showed some improvement. The falling off in the import trade was, however, to a great extent offset by a substantial increase in foreign exports, which rose by Rs. 2,23 lakhs or 18 per cent. The most encouraging feature of the export

trade for the year was a good all-round demand for Indian cotton, shipments of which expanded by no less than Rs. 3,19 lakhs in value. Appreciable increases were also recorded in exports of wool and raw hides and skins, but a considerable reduction in shipments of rapeseed, rice, barley, wheat flour, bones, gram, pulse and woollen carpets prevented much headway being made.

The Ottawa preferences stimulated the trade with the United Kingdom, and it is anticipated that the reciprocal advantages, which they are intended to give, will be fully secured when trade attains normal proportions and business is done more freely than at present.

Coasting imports declined from Rs. 8,76 lakhs to Rs. 8,08 lakhs or by 8 per cent. and coasting exports from Rs. 6,03 lakhs to Rs. 5,84 lakhs or by 3 per cent. The new Salt Industry of Karachi continued to show progress, shipments to Calcutta having advanced from 33,505 tons to 34,517 tons.

The United Kingdom held the premier position in both imports and exports, but her share of the total trade was reduced by about 2 per cent. The trade with the Continent of Europe retained the last year's level, while that with Japan and America increased by 1 per cent. and 1¼ per cent., respectively.

The gross collections of Customs duty decreased from Rs. 6,26 lakhs in 1932–33 to Rs. 4,85 lakhs in 1933–34.

Notes on the changes in the value and volume of important articles in the trade are given below :—

IMPORTS

Sugar.—There was a further decline of about 31 per cent. in the import of sugar from Rs. 93 lakhs to Rs. 63 lakhs, due to the continued growth of indigenous production, stimulated by the high protective duties. The local price of White Java opened at Rs. 14–2–0 per cwt. in April 1933 and closed at Rs. 13–11–8 at the end of the year.

Tea.—Imports of black tea, mostly from Ceylon, dwindled from 412,942 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·14 lakhs to 102,754 lbs. valued at Rs. 50,492, the figures being the lowest recorded since 1918–19. High prices ruling in the Ceylon markets made it difficult for Ceylon tea to compete with Indian tea, which was available at much cheaper rates. Imports of green tea, mostly intended for the Afghan markets, rose by 29 per cent. to 422,218 lbs. in quantity and by 10 per cent. to Rs. 2·09 lakhs in value, wholly in receipts from Japan, which supplied 88 per cent. of the total quantity.

133133

Mineral Oils.—Import of Kerosene oil increased from 160 lakhs gallons to 166 lakhs gallons, due to import from Roumania. There was a decrease in the import of petrol from 129 lakhs gallons to 112 lakhs gallons, due to general trade depression which kept consumption at a lower level. Fuel oil which came largely from Persia and British Borneo also showed a decrease from 129 lakhs gallons to 119 lakhs gallons.

Coal.—This is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. Foreign coal, largely from Natal, increased by 13,413 tons to 25,643 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·96 lakhs to Rs. 3·82 lakhs in value owing partly to a slight improvement in the demand and partly to the low prices at which this coal was available. Imports of Indian (Bengal) coal, aggregating 59,399 tons, also showed an improvement of 593 tons, but its value, viz. Rs. 8·37 lakhs contracted by about Rs. 35,000.

Cotton manufactures.—The import of cotton piece-goods fell from 303 million yards to 171 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 527 lakhs to Rs. 289 lakhs in value, the over-stocking of the markets in the previous year being the main factor responsible for the fall. The restricted purchasing power of the cultivating classes due to uneconomic prices of Indian produce continued to keep consumption at a low level. British goods suffered to the extent of 46 per cent. in yardage and 45 per cent. in value, while supplies from Japan fell off by 35 per cent. in yardage and 43 per cent. in value, the decrease in the latter case being also partly attributable to the imposition of a heavy import duty on non-British goods. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of cotton piece-goods advanced from 76 to 77 per cent. and that of Japan from 19 to 20 per cent.

Woollen Goods.—Imports of yarn and knitting wool, mostly intended for the Amritsar market, amounted to Rs. 12·07 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 6·99 lakhs, which followed an increase of Rs. 7·10 lakhs in the previous year. Poland, Germany and France sent less, but favourable prices quoted during the year attracted larger imports from Japan (+Rs. 4·87 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (+Rs. 1·70 lakhs). The woollen piece-goods trade remained depressed owing to the accumulation of stocks held over from imports in the previous year. The total value amounting to Rs. 37·25 lakhs showed a deficiency of Rs. 25·38 lakhs, which was shared mostly by France, Italy and Germany. Arrivals from Japan, on the other hand, rose appreciably from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 3·31 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom also showed a slight improvement. Imports of blankets,

consisting mostly of cheap rugs from Italy, increased from Rs. 11·29 lakhs to Rs. 12·47 lakhs.

Silk.—Reduced arrivals of yarn, noils and warps from Italy and of goods of silk mixed with other materials from Germany caused a decrease of Rs. 2·32 lakhs in the total value amounting to Rs. 4·70 lakhs.

Artificial Silk.—Imports contracted by Rs. 16·08 lakhs to Rs. 14·25 lakhs as the result of a considerable reduction in receipts of pure artificial silk piece-goods from Japan and of piece-goods made of cotton and artificial silk from Germany and Italy, the increased import duties having affected the sales of these articles to a great extent. The decrease was also partly due to the manufacture of artificial silk piece-goods in the Punjab from imported yarn.

Iron and Steel.—Imports of iron and steel further decreased from 51,588 tons to 48,504 tons in quantity and from Rs. 77·44 lakhs to Rs. 71·35 lakhs in value, on account of the general trade depression and the increased use of Indian products. Belgium supplied the largest quantity, viz. 17,185 tons or 35 per cent. compared with 21,351 tons or 41 per cent. in 1932–33. Excepting Germany, which increased its supplies from 4,297 tons to 5,454 tons, most of the other continental countries also sent less. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, representing a share of 28 per cent. compared with 25 per cent. last year, advanced from 12,938 tons to 13,656 tons, due to the stimulus given by the Ottawa preferences. Imports from Japan, which stood at only 298 tons last year, rose to 1,566 tons, comprising mostly galvanised sheets, wire, wire nails, wire netting, barbed wire and wrought tubes, pipes and fittings. America supplied 123 tons as against 64 tons in 1932–33. Of the total quantity (48,504 tons) of iron and steel imported during the year 23,845 tons paid the protective duties.

Other Metals.—The only important variation among other metals was a decrease of Rs. 2·16 lakhs in imports of copper, which was due to smaller despatches of sheets by Germany. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, secured larger orders.

Machinery.—The total value of the imports of machinery increased from Rs. 112·76 lakhs to Rs. 127·16 lakhs due to increased imports of sugar machinery, boilers and prime-movers, which more than offset the heavy decline in electrical machinery. The expansion of the sugar industry in India created a demand for sugar machinery, which came from the United Kingdom (Rs. 26 lakhs), Belgium (Rs. 10 lakhs), the Netherlands (Rs. 6 lakhs) and Czechoslovakia (Rs. 5 lakhs). The boilers were imported from the United Kingdom (Rs. 4 lakhs) and

Czechoslovakia (Rs. 1 lakh), while the increase under prime-movers occurred in receipts of steam engines from the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—The value of imports under this head advanced by Rs. 1·90 lakhs to Rs. 46·65 lakhs mainly in receipts of sodium carbonate from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and proprietary and patent medicines from the United Kingdom.

Vehicles.—The total number of motor cars imported during the year was 781 valued at Rs. 15·71 lakhs as against 642 valued at Rs. 14·94 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports, though slightly in excess of those in the previous year, were much below the average, the general trade depression having prevented much headway being made. British cars numbering 669, however, established a further record and represented a share of 86 per cent. of the total number received during the year, the preferential rates of duty having greatly facilitated their import. A large number of these cars were used second-hand cars. The new assembly plant at Bombay sent 155 cars as against 81 last year. Canada supplied the largest number of lorries, viz. 134 compared with 98 in 1932-33. Imports of cycles and parts rose by Rs. 1·29 lakhs to Rs. 15·42 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 11·54 lakhs and Japan Rs. 2·70 lakhs.

Postal Articles not Specified.—The value of articles imported by post decreased by Rs. 7·66 lakhs to Rs. 25·27 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 21·89 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with was 84,174 as against 79,523 in the previous year. In addition 64,955 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 65,040. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post rose from Rs. 9·56 lakhs to Rs. 9·70 lakhs, but that on articles contained in letter packets declined from Rs. 3·73 lakhs to Rs. 1·13 lakhs.

EXPORTS

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—During the year under report the total quantity shipped under this head declined from 97,940 tons to 58,215 tons, while the value thereof declined from Rs. 99·36 lakhs to Rs. 57·02 lakhs. Under Wheat the total shipments mainly to Arabia and Ceylon increased from 645 tons to 739 tons in quantity and from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 67,000 in value, while the export of rice declined from 28,339 tons to 17,550 tons in quantity and from Rs. 39·53 lakhs to Rs. 21·13 lakhs in value. The export of wheat flour further declined from 13,359 tons to

6,180 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14·14 lakhs to Rs. 6·40 lakhs in value, because the requirements of most of the consuming centres were met by supplies from Australia.

Cotton.—A larger crop both in Sind and the Punjab and favourable parities of Indian cotton as compared to cotton produced by other countries resulted in increased takings by almost all the principal countries during the year under report. The total quantity exported, viz., 200,404 tons was 56 per cent. in excess of the shipments in the previous year and was the second highest on record, the record total being 205,150 tons in 1929–30. Japan, despite its boycott on Indian cotton for a considerable portion of the year, was the largest purchaser with a share of 48,979 tons or 24 per cent., of which no less than 31,491 tons were taken during the last quarter of the year. There was also a notable expansion in the off-take of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom, which nearly doubled its purchases and came second with a share of 19 per cent. of the total exports as against 15 per cent. last year, and Germany, Italy and China were the other important countries which sent much larger orders. The increase in coastwise exports occurred mainly in despatches to Bombay, Madras and Pondicherry.

The value of cotton exported to foreign countries was Rs. 962 lakhs as against Rs. 643 lakhs in the preceding year.

Wool.—The total exports of wool increased from 20 million lbs. valued at Rs. 75 lakhs to 35 million lbs. valued at Rs. 113 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America took larger quantities. A rise in prices in the Liverpool market in the latter half of the year attracted shipments to the United Kingdom, while the improvement in the demand from the United States of America was due to a shortage in the lower styles of colonial wools and the comparative cheapness of East Indian wool.

Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.—This recorded an increase from Rs. 60·70 lakhs to Rs. 64·93 lakhs, mainly on account of the increased export of Kandahar wool to the United States of America.

Seeds.—Shipments under this head decreased from 112,269 tons to 73,082 tons in quantity and from Rs. 150 lakhs to Rs. 81 lakhs in value. The export of rapeseed, the most important seed exported from Sind, decreased from 111,374 tons valued at Rs. 149 lakhs to 71,765 tons valued at Rs. 79 lakhs. The decrease occurred wholly in shipments to Italy, which had made exceptionally heavy purchases in the previous year.

Hides and Skins, Raw.—The export of raw hides increased from 1,224 tons valued at Rs. 7 lakhs to 2,382 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs. Though the export trade experienced a better year than its immediate two predecessors, shipments were still below the average. All the countries took larger quantities, but the increase was more marked in shipments of cow hides to Germany, buffalo and cow hides to Greece and buffalo calf skins to the United States of America.

The export of raw skins also increased from 3,931 tons valued at Rs. 35 lakhs to 5,760 tons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs. There was also a brisk demand for raw skins, particularly for goat skins by the United States of America and to a lesser extent for sheep skins by Italy and Germany.

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the Port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasures, amounted to Rs. 13·87 crores as against Rs. 14·71 crores in the preceding year. Both imports and exports showed decreases, the former decreasing from Rs. 8·74 crores to Rs. 8·07 crores and the latter from Rs. 5·97 crores to Rs. 5·80 crores.

SUBORDINATE PORTS

Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar.—The total value of the entire trade with these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, declined from Rs. 6·69 lakhs to Rs. 4·80 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 67 per cent., Sirganda 19 per cent. and Shahbandar 14 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti Bandar exported 887 tons of rice to Cutch and 25 tons to Karachi, and Sirganda and Shahbandar respectively sent 1,079 tons and 680 tons to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 45,033 to Kathiawar, Rs. 21,049 to Cutch and Rs. 1,061 to Karachi, while Shahbandar sent Rs. 988 worth to Kathiawar and Rs. 174 worth to Cutch.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade decreased from 1,142 to 1,051 while the tonnage increased from 1,481,193 to 1,490,590. The average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,833 tons to 2,862 tons. In all 846 steamers entered the port of Karachi as against 828 in the previous year. The number of vessels flying the British flag decreased from 660 to 656.

TRAFFIC BY AIR

There were five regular weekly services running to and from England, France, Holland, Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China and intervening countries. During the year the Indian Trans-Continental Airways started operations, and, in conjunction with the Imperial Airways, extended the London-Karachi service in the first instance to Calcutta and then to Rangoon and finally to Singapore. 332 aeroplanes called at Karachi Air Port in 1933–34 as against 284 in 1932–33, an increase of 18 per cent. The chief feature of the year was the increasing number of private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, i.e., British, Portuguese, French, Dutch, Australian, Finn, Chinese, Italian and German.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE Public Works Department has long been an important feature of the British administration in India. Its history dates from 1854 when it first came to be organised on a definite basis in succession to the old military boards, constituted mainly for the carrying out of military works.

For administrative purposes the work of the Department is divided into two sections : (*i*) Roads and Buildings and (*ii*) Irrigation.

During the year under review the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency executed works involving a total expenditure of Rs. 98·6 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 4 lakhs were spent on buildings connected with Central Services and nearly Rs. 17 lakhs on buildings connected with Provincial Services.

Central Workshops, Dapuri.—During the year under report the total value of the work done at the Workshops was Rs. 93,000 as against Rs. 1·6 lakhs last year. The outturn decreased on account of the general slackness of business all round. During the year under report, 40 apprentices were under training, while six completed their training.

Electrical.—Electricity continued to attract the attention of the public in an increasing degree. Nine new licenses and one sanction under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act were granted during the year under report for the supply of electricity to Kapadvanj, Barsi, Bhusawal, Sangamner, Viramgam, Satara, Malegaon, Karad, Khopoli and Matheran, while several more applications were under the consideration of Government. The number of licenses, excluding those since revoked, but including sanctions under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, in operation at the beginning of the year was 47, while at the end of the year the number operating was 54.

The receipt of tax from the Electricity Duty amounted to Rs. 9·39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8·42 lakhs in the preceding year.

Communications.—Under this head the expenditure incurred was Rs. 41·21 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·88 lakhs were spent on new works and Rs. 28·33 lakhs on repairs.

Arboriculture.—Nurseries were maintained at various places and the planting, watering and protection of roadside trees continued to receive attention as usual.

Miscellaneous.—Nearly Rs. 4·13 lakhs were spent on works and repairs connected with public health, water supply, drainage and boring.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Public Health Branch, the duties of the Consulting Public Health Engineer have become considerably changed. He tours round the Presidency and Sind and inspects and advises the local bodies with respect to sanitary improvements. All Public Health schemes to be carried out from loan funds, whether prepared by Government or by outside agencies for local bodies, are submitted for scrutiny to the Consulting Public Health Engineer as regards their technical details and are administratively approved or recommended to Government for approval by the Board of Public Health Works before being undertaken for construction.

The Government of India have now decided that the Petrol Tax Fund may be spent on the construction of new roads and bridges of any sort, on the reconstruction or substantial improvement of existing roads and bridges or maintenance of roads or bridges in special cases.

The estimated annual share of this Government in the petrol tax proceeds is Rs. 16 lakhs. Up to the end of March 1934, i.e., for a period of 5 years a sum of Rs. 75,53,674 was received from the fund.

Owing to their acute financial difficulties the Bombay Government diverted with the permission of the Government of India Rs. 16 lakhs during 1931–32 from their share of the fund to the maintenance of existing roads. The expenditure incurred from the fund up to the 31st March 1934 amounted to Rs. 58,64,582.

The most important works executed at the expense of the fund are Talasari-Vapi Road (Thana) Rs. 3,65,000; Improving Manor-Varoti Road (Thana) Rs. 2,01,000; Improving Viramgam-Mandal Road (Ahmedabad) Rs. 2,91,000; Improvements to miles 75–84 of Bombay-Poona Road (Poona) Rs. 2,82,000; Improvements to Wadkal-Mahad and Mahad-Poladpur Roads (Ratnagiri) Rs. 2,87,000; Bridge over the Patalganga river near Khaporda on the Panvel-Pen Section Rs. 3,40,000; Reconstructing Karachi-Kotri Road (Karachi) Rs. 5,33,000; Roadway in connection with Kotri Bridge Project

(Karachi) Rs. 7,89,000; Brick-paving Shikarpur-Kot-Sultan Road Rs. 2,00,000; Asphalting Sukkur-Shikarpur Road miles 6 to 20/3 Rs. 2,56,000 and improving Kumta-Hubli Road Rs. 2,41,000.

IRRIGATION

GENERAL

Irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department are divided into two distinct spheres, viz., (1) Sind and (2) the Deccan and Gujarat.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

The Province of Sind is situated beyond the influence of the South-West and North-East monsoons and in consequence its rainfall is normally small and unreliable. In such circumstances nine-tenths of the area cultivated may ordinarily be said to depend on irrigation by canals. The importance of the introduction of scientific and modern methods of irrigation to the province cannot therefore be over-estimated. Prior to the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme nearly all the canal systems were primitive inundation ones, dependent on floods in the Indus, and in general the canals flowed only from the end of May to the beginning of October; the Jamrao, Mithrao and Fuleli Canal Systems being the only exceptions receiving water during the rabi season. The cultivation dependent on river inundations was principally "Kharif" and even this was subject to insecurity of supply due to fluctuations in the river water levels. The low water supplies of the Indus in the winter season could be tapped only to a small extent and largely ran to waste in the Arabian Sea. As a result of the vagaries of a constantly changing river, the inundation canals inevitably suffered from deficiency of supply during critical irrigation periods. From the year 1932 the area in Central Sind has been receiving an assured perennial supply of water from the Lloyd Barrage Canals excepting that area which is commanded by the Rice Canal on the right bank of the river. Only in parts of Upper and Lower Sind, outside the sphere of influence of the Barrage, does a "Kharif" water supply continue to be available from the inundation canals; "Bosi Rabi" crops, however, are grown to a considerable extent in these areas especially if the "abkalani" has been a late one.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Irrigation in the Deccan and Gujarat differs materially from that in Sind. Rainfall is usually available for agricultural operations but is often precarious. Tanks and canals provide irrigation for valuable crops, such as sugarcane, and also provide a source of supply to other crops when the rainfall is deficient or irregular.

The large irrigation systems in the Deccan are all of the same type. Each depends upon a storage lake near the head of one of the river valleys, where sufficient water is collected during the monsoon to supply a tract of country on either side of the river valley below. The water stored during the rains is let out during the dry months of the year in accordance with requirements ; and at a point on the river which may be as far as 50 miles from the main storage lake, a " pick-up-weir " is constructed across the river to divert the water into canals taking off on either side. In one case only, i.e., that of Lake Fife at Khadakwasla, near Poona, do the canals take off directly from the dam itself. These canals are aligned with a considerably flatter slope than that of the rivers and they are consequently able to diverge from the river itself on each side of the valley, so as to afford flow command to irrigable lands.

SIND

The inundation of 1933 was very satisfactory throughout Sind both as regards duration and supply. The rainfall throughout Sind was good and timely, and benefited the crops, except in Northern Sind where it was too heavy and caused damage to buildings and canal banks.

LLOYD BARRAGE AND CANALS CONSTRUCTION

This scheme has its head-works on the River Indus at Sukkur and it is the largest single irrigation scheme undertaken in any part of India. The aim of the project is to provide an assured supply of water to an area of about 1·83 million acres in British territory which has hitherto received an indifferent supply from inundation canals. It also provides new irrigation to a further area of 3·62 million acres in Sind, the Khairpur State and the Nasirabad tehsil in Baluchistan. The main features of the scheme comprise a barrage about a mile long with a bridgeway across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off above the Barrage on the right bank of the Indus and four on the left bank of the river with a separate head regulator for each of the canals.

The year under report was the ninth full working year since work was started on the scheme. The project is practically complete and irrigation from the new canals commenced in 1932. The total area of kharif cultivation irrigated by the new canals during 1933-34 was 15·70 lakhs acres or 94·1 per cent. of the forecasted area, while the total rabi cultivation was 13·62 lakhs acres or 111 per cent. of the forecasted area.

The construction of the Flood Protective Bund Scheme was in full swing and this work will be completed in 1934. The total earthwork carried out amounted to 9·78 crores cubic feet. Satisfactory progress was also made with the excavation of the Main Nara Valley Drain.

The subrectangulation system of survey has gained widespread popularity among the zamindars in Sind. 22·90 lakhs acres have been subrectangulated up to the end of September 1934 at a cost of Rs. 7·87 lakhs.

Up to the end of September 1934, 821,785 acres of land have been disposed of in the Barrage area. Of these 130,000 were free and concessionary grants, 328,000 sales at full rates, 21,300 peasant grants and 342,485 leases.

Extensive investigations were carried out in the areas affected by " Kalar " and the rise in subsoil water levels caused by the operation of the Barrage canals. Considerable water-logging was caused in Khairpur State by the heavy seepage losses from the Rohri Canal and the Khairpur Feeders. Detailed drainage schemes for the affected areas are being surveyed and worked out. The water-logging caused by the Rohri Canal was temporarily dealt with by the excavation of drains and the installation of pumps. Permanent measures for the solution of the trouble are under consideration.

DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Northern Circle.—The Hathmati and Khari Cut is the only important canal system in Gujarat, the other irrigation works being small tanks dependent on local rainfall. The total area irrigated during the year under this system was about 15,700 acres.

Central Circle.—The Ekruk Tank at Sholapur, the Jamda Canals and the Krishna Canal are the important irrigation works in this Circle. The Ekruk Tank supplies water for irrigation and for domestic and industrial purposes to the Municipality and Mills of Sholapur and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The area irrigated during the year by the tank was 2,800 acres and the gross assessed revenue (irrigational and non-irrigational) amounted to Rs. 1,24,000.

DECCAN IRRIGATION CIRCLE

Mutha Canals.—This irrigation scheme comprises a storage reservoir at Khadakwasla, near Poona, known as Lake Fife, and the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals, which are in the aggregate 88 miles long. The storage is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for supplying water for domestic purposes to the Municipality and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee. The area irrigated during the year was about 10,800 acres.

Godavari Canals.—This scheme was completed in 1915-16 at a cost of about a crore of rupees. The system comprises, (1) a storage reservoir, known as Lake Beale, on the Darna River, a tributary of the Godavari ; (2) a pick-up-weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar, 47 miles below the Darna Dam, and (3) two canals, viz., the Godavari Right and Left Bank Canals. The Darna Dam, inclusive of its waste weir, is a little over a mile long, and has a maximum height of 92 feet above the lowest part of its foundation. The lake has a storage capacity of 7,763 million cubic feet. The weir at Nandur-Madhmeshwar has a length of 3,618 feet inclusive of the Right and Left Bank Canal regulators. It has a maximum height of 34 feet above the river bed. The canals irrigate lands in the south of Nasik District and in the north of Ahmednagar District. During the year the total area of crops irrigated was about 16,800 acres.

Pravara River Works.—This system comprises (*a*) the Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, 1,600 feet in length, impounding a storage of some 10,000 million cubic feet, (*b*) a pick-up-weir at Ojhar, 890 feet long, and (*c*) the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals, 33 and 48 miles long, respectively. The area of all crops irrigated during the year was about 23,300 acres.

Lloyd Dam and the Nira Right and Left Bank Canals.—The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 190 feet high and 5,300 feet long, is one of the largest in the world. It impounds about 24,000 million cubic feet of water and supplies water to the old Nira Left Bank Canal and the new Nira Right Bank Canal, which are 100 and 106 miles long, respectively. The Nira Right Bank Canal irrigates mainly the western portion of Sholapur District which is notoriously liable to famine. The Lloyd Dam is now complete in all respects and irrigation from the Nira Right Bank Canal is gradually expanding, the area irrigated during the year being about 33,900 acres. The total area irrigated by the Nira Left Bank Canal was about 53,700 acres.

The establishment of sugar factories will contribute towards the successful working of the Deccan canals. Suitable areas under the several major canals were selected and approved

MO-III Bk H 891—8

for the guidance of promoters of such factories during the year under report; six factories have already been started in addition to the Belapur Company which was started 14 years ago.

Southern Circle.—The Gokak Canal is the only important irrigation work in this Circle. The scheme consists of a weir across the Ghataprabha river at Dhupdal in the Belgaum District, 16 miles of main and branch canals and 36 miles of distributaries. The system also supplies water for industrial purposes to the cotton mills at Gokak and to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The area irrigated during the year was about 6,200 acres.

Expenditure, Revenue and area irrigated.—The total expenditure on all irrigation works in the Presidency during the year 1933–34 was Rs. 250 lakhs compared with Rs. 336 lakhs in the previous year. Of this year's expenditure about Rs. 225 lakhs related to Sind and the balance to the Deccan and Gujarat. The expenditure on capital works, i.e. works for which both capital and revenue accounts are kept, amounted to approximately Rs. 223 lakhs. The receipts from these works totalled Rs. 140 lakhs, compared with Rs. 100 lakhs, the average for the preceding three years, and of this sum the revenue obtained in Sind was Rs. 115 lakhs while the balance of about Rs. 25 lakhs was obtained in the Deccan and Gujarat. The area irrigated by the capital works in Sind amounted to 44 lakhs acres compared with 34 lakhs acres, the average of the previous three years, while in the Deccan and Gujarat the acreage was 2·10 lakhs compared with 2·04 lakhs, the average for the last three years. The area under irrigation by non-capital works aggregated about 2·46 lakhs acres, but these works did not yield any revenue as the expenditure thereon, viz., Rs. 26 lakhs, exceeded the receipts by about Rs. 9 lakhs.

RAILWAYS

The Railway lines within the Bombay Presidency are not administered by this Government but are under the direct control of the Railway Board which also exercises control over the railways in British India and the Indian States.

The continued economic and trade depression prevailing in the country was again reflected in the Railway Budget for 1934–35. The total deficit for the year 1934–35 was estimated at 5¼ crores compared with 7¾ crores which was the anticipated deficit for the year 1933–34. The improvement was due partly to the fall in interest charges and partly to an anticipated slight increase in the receipts from goods traffic during 1934–35.

No new lines were opened for traffic during the year 1933–34. The existing line between Ghorpuri and Poona on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was altered from single to double line and was opened on 2nd March 1934. The Railway Department has decided to construct a new feeder railway called "The Jhudo-Pithoro Railway"—64 miles. The construction work is in progress and the railway is expected to be opened for traffic in May 1935.

Surveys on the following lines were completed or were in progress :—

(1) Pandharpur-Lonand Survey.
(2) Jhudo-Pithoro Survey.
(3) Bombay Sind Connection Traffic Survey, 286 miles.

The total length of the Railways in the Presidency (including Sind but excluding Indian States) open for traffic during the year under review was 3,562 miles made up as shown below :—

—	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Total
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway ..	541	120	144	805
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	822	..	62	884
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ..	..	588	..	588
North Western Railway	818	..	130	948
Jodhpur Railway	..	224	..	224
Barsi Light Railway	..	..	113	113
	2,181	932	449	3,562

MO-III Bk H 891—8a

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

THE death-rate of the Presidency showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year. But in spite of the heavy incidence of epidemic diseases the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the mean of the previous five years.

The health history of the Presidency during the year under report was characterised mainly by a large number of deaths from the chief epidemic diseases in the Presidency proper and also a heavy incidence of small-pox in Sind. There was an increase in the mortality from cholera as compared with the previous year, the total deaths recorded being 7,797 against 1,353 in 1932, the death-rate being ·36 against ·06 in 1932. The incidence of small-pox was higher than in the previous year, the total number of deaths recorded being 7,741 against 2,699 in 1932, the death-rate ·36 as against ·12. The mortality from plague was also high. The total number of deaths was 24,560 giving a death-rate 1·12, the highest recorded in the past ten years, as against 14,446 and ·66 in 1932.

Other features of the year were (*a*) an excess of births over deaths of 253,056, (*b*) increase in the number of births from 782,917 in the previous year to 793,733 and (*c*) decrease in the percentage of infant mortality as compared to total deaths.

Births and Deaths.—The European population according to the census of 1931 is 24,604. In 1933, 285 births were recorded against 293 equal to a birth-rate of 11·58 per mille of population against 11·91 in 1932. There were 132 deaths equal to a death-rate of 5·36 as compared with 105 and 4·27 respectively in the previous year.

The Anglo-Indian population according to the census of 1931 is 16,106. 241 births were registered against 273 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population for the year under report, was 14·96 as compared with 16·95 in 1932. There were 118 deaths as against 128 in 1932. The death-rate per mille was 7·33 against 7·95 in 1932.

Among the civil Indian population of 21,808,756 according to the 1931 census, 793,733 births were registered showing an increase of 10,816 over the figure for 1932. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 36·39 against

35·90 in the previous year. For every 100 females, 108·05 males were born. Still-births numbered 12,576 against 11,950 in the previous year.

The year under report showed a small increase in recorded deaths as compared with the previous year and also with the quinquennial mean. The total number of deaths registered was 540,677 as compared with 502,474 in 1932 and 539,157 the quinquennial mean. 108·38 males died for every 100 females. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 24·79. The death-rate in 1932 was 23·04, the quinquennial mean being 27·38.

In Bombay City, the birth and death rates were 26·41 and 23·27 respectively. The infant mortality rate was 270 per 1,000 registered births compared with 218 in 1932.

Causes of death.—Deaths among all Indians totalled 540,677, cholera being responsible for 7,797 ; small pox for 7,741 ; plague for 24,560 ; fevers for 196,527 ; dysentery and diarrhœa for 23,162 ; respiratory diseases for 100,200 ; injuries for 8,696 and all other causes for 172,194.

SANITATION

Municipalities.—In addition to the Municipal Corporations of Bombay and Karachi there are in all 154 Municipalities with a total population of 3,124,069 persons. Their total income, excluding opening balances, amounted to Rs. 2,10,43,354.

Local Boards.—The aggregate income of 28 District Local Boards and 219 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs 1,88,34,962. Of this Rs. 7,91,087 were spent under the head of Public Health Works.

Village Sanitation.—Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (IX of 1920) and the Village Sanitation Act, 1889, 603 Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees were working during the year. In addition there were 27 Notified Area Committees and one Sanitary Board.

Pilgrim Centres.—The usual medical arrangements were ready well in advance before the pilgrims began to arrive for the Ashadi Fair in Pandharpur. Incoming and outgoing pilgrims were inspected at the Railway station and at the Octroi Nakas. There were 173 admissions for cholera in the Infectious Diseases Hospital and 83 proved fatal. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory at the other fairs held in various parts of the Presidency.

VACCINATION

During the year 1933–34, 688,577 persons were primarily vaccinated and 301,359 persons re-vaccinated against 710,123 and 529,733 respectively in the previous year.

Of the primary vaccinations performed 641,078 or 94·55 per cent. were successful and 601 or ·09 per cent. unsuccessful. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 52·68.

1,434,575 doses of lymph were issued as compared with 1,651,555 during the previous year.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 69,275 against Rs. 73,676 in the previous year. The cost of lymph per dose manufactured amounted to 10·69 pies and cost per dose despatched 12·23 pies. The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 5,80,165 against 6,02,846 in the previous year.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

During the year under report, no new major works were carried out owing to financial stringency.

Consequent on the transfer of control of Indian States to the Government of India, the statistics of in-door and out-door patients in the hospitals and dispensaries in the Indian States were not included in the report and so the number of institutions open on 31st December 1933, was 534 against 676 open on that date of the previous year.

The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 3,210,318 against 3,734,974 in the preceding year—a decrease of 524,656, attributable mainly to the fall in the number of out-patients Of the total treated, 112,720 were treated as in-patients and 3,097,598 as out-patients, as compared with 104,534 and 3,630,440 respectively treated in 1932. The decrease in the number of out-patients was partly due to the levy of the hospital fee of one anna. The total number of patients treated at female hospitals and dispensaries was 115,517 against 113,391 in 1932.

Of the in-patients treated during the year, 66,490 were cured, 22,894 were relieved, 10,383 were discharged otherwise and 8,058 died. The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated as in-patients was 7·1 against 6·4 in 1932.

The total number of beds available in 1933, was 7,097 against 7,174 in 1932. The daily average number of patients occupying them was 4,806·5 as compared with 4,634·2 in the previous year. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 28,619·3 against 34,040·5 in the preceding year.

Surgical operations were performed on 135,144 persons with a mortality of 0·4 per cent. as compared with 143,906 persons with a mortality of 0·5 per cent. in 1932.

The total receipts, inclusive of cash balance, amounted to Rs. 58,64,197, as compared with Rs. 57,44,912 in 1932. The net expenditure was Rs. 50,96,732. The average cost per diet was Re. 0-5-3.

THE HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

The period under review was a time of great strain for the Institute. Financial stringency led to the reduction of the senior staff of the Institute from six officers to three officers. This very large and sudden reduction in the staff coincided with a very greatly increased demand for its products. The demand for Plague Vaccine alone rose from an average yearly demand of 13 lakhs to 21 lakhs of doses. Consequently the routine preparation of the various prophylactic vaccines and diagnostic work in bacteriology, pathology and biochemistry was carried out under great difficulties and new scientific research work was greatly restricted.

Financially the year proved to be favourable. The sale of various products and equipment brought in a revenue of Rs. 4,22,711 against a total expenditure of Rs. 3,10,039, showing a profit of Rs. 1,12,672 for the year.

Anti-plague Vaccine.—Besides the production of a very greatly increased quantity of plague vaccine, very important research work on plague vaccine was carried out during the year.

A great deal of experimental work on the preparation of a specific anti-serum against plague was carried out. The expenses for this work, amounting to over Rs. 60,000, were met by a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association.

Epidemiology of Plague.—The systematic investigation into the immunity of rats to plague in different places in India where the disease has occurred in epidemic form was continued during the year. Places in the Madras Presidency were taken up. This year's work further confirmed the observation that rats from places which have suffered from plague were immune in proportion to the severity of the epidemic.

Daily between 2,000 to 3,000 rats were brought to the Institute by the Sanitary Department of the Municipality. All the rats were examined for signs of plague. This is a very important piece of work ; before plague can break out among human beings, it must first affect the rats, and if daily rat examinations are

carried out, the Municipality will be warned in time to enable them to take suitable steps to check the outbreak.

Anti-rabic Section.—Besides the preparation of plague, cholera, typhoid and meningococcal vaccines, the Institute prepared anti-rabic vaccine for the whole of the Presidency and the neighbouring Indian States. This section also carried out treatment of local cases. Over 1,500 cases were treated at the Institute and about 6,000 treatments supplied to outside centres.

Diagnostic Department.—Hundreds of very varied types of bacteriological, pathological and biochemical determinations for hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency were carried out.

Pharmacological Unit.—This department was closed down at the commencement of the year on account of financial stringency.

VETERINARY

At the end of the year 1932–33, there were 101 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency proper. During the year the District Local Board, Ahmednagar, re-opened four dispensaries on receipt of a grant-in-aid from Government, while the District Local Board, Kaira, opened a veterinary dispensary at Matar, without any grant from Government except the free services of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. There were thus 106 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the close of the year. The number of in and out-patients treated was 185,771, while that of castrations performed was 27,176.

Reports of contagious diseases were received from all the districts of the Presidency and from the city of Bombay. The number of recorded attacks and deaths were 96,114 and 27,381 respectively as against 157,631 and 38,088 recorded in the previous year. The decrease was mainly under Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth disease.

Although Rinderpest was reported from all the districts of the Presidency proper, the number of outbreaks was considerably less than in the preceding year, viz. 959 against 1,596. Attacks numbered 36,556, while the deaths reported were 17,682. Poona, Bijapur, Kolaba, Thana and Ratnagiri districts suffered most heavily.

The incidence of Foot and Mouth disease was considerably less than in the previous year. In 1,053 outbreaks, 48,171 animals were affected and only 315 deaths were reported.

The number of outbreaks of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia increased from 489 to 646, attacking 6,865 animals, of which

5,745 died. The highest mortality occurred in Belgaum and Dharwar districts in which there were 1,473 and 1,417 deaths respectively.

In 278 outbreaks, 1,653 deaths were recorded from Black Quarter. In 30 outbreaks of Anthrax, 371 attacks and 240 deaths were recorded.

The number of cattle protected against Rinderpest by serum inoculations was 85,126. In addition 6,550 cattle were inoculated with goat virus by the Veterinary Investigation Officer.

The members of the subordinate staff visited 5,553 villages during the year and treated 34,058 animals for contagious diseases and 8,150 for non-contagious diseases. The number of castrations performed in these villages numbered 7,197.

The expenditure of the Department in the Presidency Proper amounted to Rs. 4·59 lakhs.

In Sind, the total mortality reported from contagious diseases decreased from 12,480 to 5,986. There were only 105 outbreaks of Rinderpest affecting 3,759 head of cattle, of which 1,748 died, as against 490 outbreaks, 18,468 attacks and 10,229 deaths in the previous year. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was responsible for 441 attacks and 415 deaths, while Foot and Mouth disease was responsible for 1,582 attacks and 51 deaths. Parasitic Gastritis was responsible for 1,598 attacks and 984 deaths.

The number of cattle inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum was 3,209, while those inoculated with Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Serum numbered 211. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 1,375 villages and treated 1,937 animals for contagious and 2,068 for non-contagious diseases, while 1,138 animals were castrated.

The number of veterinary dispensaries increased by one to 19 by the addition of the Islamkot Veterinary Dispensary started by the District Local Board, Thar Parkar, entirely at their own cost. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries was 25,990 as against 26,057.

The expenditure of the Department in Sind was reduced from Rs. 1·18 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 1·05 lakhs in the year under report.

CHEMICAL ANALYSERS

The work of the Chemical Analyser to Government is connected with the protection of the public either by the examination of the data relating to crime or suspected crime or by the examination of foodstuffs, water etc. In Bombay the

total number of examinations undertaken by the Chemical Analyser during the year were 9,078, out of which 5,615 related to medico-legal cases ; 284 were samples of Government stores ; 2,738 samples of the Excise Department and 441 samples of miscellaneous articles.

There were 553 cases of suspected human poisoning. Poison was detected in 256 cases involving 243 persons of whom 105 died. In 36 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 18.

In the Chemico-Bacteriological Laboratory at Karachi, the chemical and bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water was carried out throughout the year.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

The total population of the six Mental Hospitals was 2,895 as compared with 2,824 in 1932. Admissions including re-admissions numbered 657 males and 221 females during the year, against 641 males and 241 females, respectively, in 1932. Re-admissions numbered only 25 (20 males and 5 females). The daily average strength was 2,045·5 as compared with 2,004·2 in the previous year.

During the year under report 383 patients were discharged cured, 123 improved, 86 not improved and 53 were discharged otherwise. There were 216 deaths against 186 in 1932. The net expenditure was Rs. 3·32 lakhs as against Rs. 3·18 lakhs in the previous year.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The Acworth Leper Asylum was founded in the year 1890 by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the aid of public donations. It provides for the segregation of pauper lepers committed under the Lepers Act, 1898, and accommodates 364 lepers—240 males and 124 females.

The Board of Management consists of 20 members, of whom 3 are appointed by Government, 5 by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and 12 co-opted annually. The Asylum is ir charge of a Resident Superintendent who acts under the orders of the Board.

The cost of maintaining lepers resident in Bombay City for more than five years is borne by the Municipality and that of all others by Government.

The Asylum maintains a sewage farm; and lepers who wish to work are provided with employment thereon and paid a small allowance from the income thus derived.

The total number of persons treated in the Asylum during the year, was 575—404 males, 168 females and three children. There were 51 deaths during the year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,519.

KONDHWA LEPER ASYLUM, POONA

The Asylum is situated about six miles to the south of Poona near the village of Kondhwa. It was established in the year 1913 by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission to Lepers, which has its headquarters in London and which carries on most important work for sufferers from leprosy throughout India and other countries. The Asylum buildings were erected by the Mission with the assistance of a grant from Government. The Mission provides without charge the services of a Superintendent and a Chief Medical Officer. A Subordinate Medical Officer, appointed locally, is in charge under the Superintendent.

Towards the maintenance of the Asylum, Government makes a monthly capitation grant, while the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Poona Cantonment Committee, and the Poona District Local Board make grants of a fixed annual amount.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was received from the Mission to Lepers, which is responsible for carrying on this institution, for the extension of the existing buildings. The work is nearing completion.

The total number of patients at the end of the year ending 30th September 1934 was 141, made up of 67 men, 66 women and eight children. Out of this number 78 were under special curative treatment. New admissions numbered 47. There were 17 deaths during the year.

A creche is maintained in the Asylum for untainted babies. There were four children in it at the end of the year.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL), BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

The report of the Association for the year 1933 showed that the total number of centres was reduced by 2 to 37, on account of difficulties incidental to administration and small attendance, but the number of patients treated showed a marked increase

from 2,330 to 2,938. As usual nearly half the number of patients attended intermittently and could not derive the full benefit from treatment.

As a result of the treatment, absolute cures were recorded in 30 cases and clinical cures in 276 cases, while marked improvement was noticeable even in advanced cases. The expenditure during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 17,000.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Only skilled labourers emigrate from the Ports of Bombay and Karachi and are recruited by authorised recruiting agents under agreements approved by Government. Both in Bombay and Sind the flow of emigration increased in comparison with last year.

During the year under report the total number of emigrants who signed agreements before the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and proceeded overseas was 680, while the number of those who returned after expiry of the period of contract and termination of their agreements was 407. The number of skilled workers who proceeded from the Port of Karachi was 466. Five emigrants returned to that Port during the year.

During the year under review, 21 complaints were received by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, from emigrants against their employers. In eight cases the complaints were found either wholly or partially well founded and the claims were admitted by their employers and the dues paid to the complainants. In ten cases the complainants were not able to prove their case and it was found that the complaints were exaggerated. One complaint was decided by the British Consul at Basrah, while the other two were under investigation at the end of the year.

The receipts in Bombay and Karachi amounted to Rs. 5,072, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,253.

There was neither immigration nor emigration of an abnormal nature during the year under report anywhere in the districts except the yearly exodus of agricultural labourers, who every year migrate to industrial centres in search of work on the termination of their harvesting season and return to their villages at the commencement of the monsoon. Even this seasonal migration was on a very small scale because there was very little demand for labour in the towns owing to depression in trade. The inflow of labour to the irrigated tracts from the non-irrigated parts of the districts during the sugarcane crushing season continued as usual, while forest contractors

and owners of gins and presses at Nandurbar employed a good many people from Gujarat and the Deccan for cutting timber and also as workers in their factories. Salt pans in Uran attracted labour from Gujarat. Some Muhammadans of the Broach, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts took their families to South Africa. In Sind, the Pathans and other hill tribes came down during the cold weather to the districts of Dadu and Larkana and were employed in the fields and on the canals. They migrated as soon as the hot weather set in. Many other tribes came to settle in Nawabshah district, where the number of cotton factories is increasing.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPALITIES

DURING the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more and more power to Local Bodies and, where control is exercised, to use that control solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers, especially where Government funds have been lent for local purposes. This policy is especially noticeable in the case of municipalities. In Bombay City the powers of the Corporation are practically uncontrolled, while in the mofussil Government control has been to a very considerable extent relaxed. In addition to the Municipal Corporations of Bombay and Karachi, there are in the Presidency 30 Municipal Boroughs and 124 District Municipalities. The Municipal Boroughs are governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and the district municipalities by the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

The principal duties of municipalities lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. They have power to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation. They have in addition power to raise loans, either from Government or in the open market, with the previous sanction of Government, for financing capital works of public utility. In the past, if the circumstances of a case required it and the local body was prepared to make adequate efforts to help itself, Government rendered assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid towards the cost of big undertakings. By this means Poona, Lonavla, Nasik, Jalgaon, Karad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns have been provided with an improved water supply and Poona with a complete system of underground drainage. In some cases, where the question of good water supply is of more than local importance, water-works have been constructed entirely at Government expense. Pandharpur, a great pilgrim centre, is a case in point. Town improvements and the opening out of congested and insanitary areas are other objects for which Government have made liberal grants. Owing to financial

stringency Government have most reluctantly been compelled to discontinue the practice of assisting local bodies with grants. The expert advice of the officers of Government is, however, freely placed at the disposal of local bodies and reduced charges are levied by Government in the case of works of local bodies entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution. Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over may appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Government bear one-half of the cost of the Health Officers and one-third of the cost of Sanitary Inspectors in most cases. Municipalities are now allowed practically a free hand in the matter of selection and appointment of their Chief Officers.

During the year under report the Karachi Municipality was converted into a Corporation and a new municipality was constituted at Dadu. The period of supersession of the Broach Municipality was extended by one year. The Nandgaon Municipality in the Nasik District and the Navalgund Municipality in the Dharwar District were superseded for one year each, the former owing to general incompetence which led to a deadlock in its administration and the latter owing to gross mal-administration and persistent negligence on the part of its office-bearers resulting in wholesale misappropriations of municipal funds by the Secretary. In both cases Committees of Management were appointed. The Mahableshwar and the Satara Suburban Municipalities in the Satara District continued to be wholly nominated bodies.

The aggregate ordinary income of the municipalities excluding items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" decreased from Rs. 244·55 lakhs to Rs. 210·43 lakhs, the chief reason for the decrease being the exclusion of the figures of the Karachi Municipal Corporation from the total. The incidence of taxation was highest at Matheran (Rs. 14–13–1) and lowest at Betawad (Re. 0–7–0). The aggregate expenditure, including items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt", amounted to nearly Rs. 355 lakhs, a decrease of nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. There was a decrease of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs in Sind, due mainly to the exclusion of the figures of the Karachi Municipal Corporation from the total. On the contrary there was an increase in expenditure in the Presidency proper, the Northern Division being responsible for an increase of Rs. 26 lakhs, the Central Division for Rs. 6 lakhs and the Southern Division for Rs. 1 lakh. The total liabilities of the various municipalities on account of loans at the end of the year stood at Rs. 98·2 lakhs, the Ahmedabad Municipality alone being responsible for over

Rs. 64 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 18 lakhs were repaid during the year.

Government in reviewing the working of the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during 1932–33 remarked as follows :—

" Government note with satisfaction that the tendency of municipalities to go outside the sphere assigned to them in the Municipal Acts was much less during the year under report and that, with a few exceptions, municipalities in the Presidency responded to the orders of Government and refrained from importing political considerations into municipal administration.

" As was to be expected in a year of acute depression, lack of funds has prevented any striking advance in the activities of municipalities. Government, however, while appreciating that the routine administration of municipalities in general has been carried on fairly well, view with some apprehension the reports of their officers remarking in the case of various municipalities on the reluctance of municipal authorities to undertake unpopular duties such as necessary increases of taxation, on the prevalence of party spirit and personal animosities which hamper public work, and on the failure of many municipalities to recover taxes and arrears. Government appreciate that at the present time it may be difficult to collect dues from the more indigent inhabitants of municipal districts, but the very large arrears of house and other taxes in many municipalities make it clear that these municipalities have not been exercising that due care in the control of public funds which is their duty. The Municipal Acts provide legal means for collecting municipal dues and the failure of a municipality to employ these cannot be excused. Government also again note with regret that a number of municipal councillors themselves were in arrears with municipal taxes at the close of the year under report. Government most earnestly draw the attention of all municipalities to the necessity of now collecting arrears of taxation and to the prompt recovery in future of dues as they arise.

" Government must also remind municipalities that with the drop in Provincial revenues it will not be possible to give from those revenues grants-in-aid to municipalities as freely as in the past, and that in the future municipalities will have to depend on their own resources to a greater degree than in the past. It will be necessary for municipalities to educate their constituents to bear a higher level of taxation, if the present standards of municipal amenities are to be retained.

"The reports of the Commissioners and Collectors and of the Local Audit Department indicate that there is still much room for improvement in the quality and efficiency of the staff employed by municipalities, and Government, as last year, would again impress on municipalities the need for improvement in this respect.

"Government note with satisfaction the commendation bestowed by local officers on the administration of certain municipalities and the good relations preserved between the majority of municipalities and the officers of Government."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The outstanding event of the year was the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality, which came into effect from 1st October 1933. The amalgamation necessitated the merger of analogous departments and a saving of Rs. 1·63 lakhs was effected. Separate accounts are maintained by the Municipality in respect of transactions relating to Improvement Schemes.

The total income of the Municipality during the year under report increased from Rs. 300·02 lakhs to Rs. 314·16 lakhs, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 321·69 lakhs to Rs. 325·52 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head for the year came to Rs. 22–7–7 as against Rs. 22–2–9 for the preceding year.

The expenditure on Capital Works amounted to Rs. 9·87 lakhs. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 29·27 lakhs. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 16·91 crores. The total sinking fund investments amounted to Rs. 2·91 crores.

The rates of taxation remained unaltered during the year. The net demand in respect of property taxes was Rs. 254·75 lakhs and the collection Rs. 225·72 lakhs, leaving Rs. 29·03 lakhs outstanding.

The total income in respect of Improvement Schemes (previously in charge of the Bombay Improvement Trust) increased from Rs. 81·47 lakhs to Rs. 97·36 lakhs, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 111·41 lakhs to Rs. 110·11 lakhs. Expenditure on capital works during the year amounted to Rs. 3·92 lakhs. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 0·15 lakh. The total loan liabilities in respect of Improvement Schemes at the close of the year stood at Rs. 17·21 crores. The total sinking fund investments amounted to Rs. 1·91 crores.

MO-III Bk H 891—9

The total quantity of water received during the year from Tansa and Vehar lakes was 31,668 million gallons, showing a daily average of 86·77 million gallons, against 88·07 million gallons in the preceding year. No water was drawn from Tulsi and Powai lakes. Of the above supply 2·37 million gallons per day were given to the Suburbs. The average daily supply to the city per head for all purposes was 72·67 gallons.

The Fire Brigade answered 496 calls during the year as against 715 in the previous year, which was a strenuous year owing to riots and incendiarism. Of the above calls, 300 were in respect of fires, three in respect of rescue operations and 77 were false alarms. The number of lives lost on account of fires was 19, while the loss of property due to fires amounted to Rs. 9·73 lakhs.

Primary education made an appreciable advance during the year. Although the number of Municipal schools and classes remained the same, viz., 350, the number of pupils increased from 62,348 to 66,920. The total number of ordinary teachers increased from 2,125 to 2,175. The proportion of teachers to pupils was 1 to 30·7. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 32·01 lakhs, against Rs. 30·95 lakhs in the preceding year. The average cost per pupil in the Municipal schools was Rs. 46·8.

The year was marred by an epidemic of small-pox unparalleled in severity in the history of the city. The health of the city was otherwise normal. The number of live births again outnumbered deaths, the excess being 3·2 per 1,000 of population. The actual number of live births registered was 30,926, the highest on record, which gives a rate of 26·6 per 1,000 population, against 24·8 in the preceding year. The number of deaths during the year was 27,174, giving a rate of 23·4 per 1,000 population, against 19·7 in the preceding year.

With the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality, the management of lands and estates belonging to both the bodies was placed under the Estate Agent, supervised by the Deputy Commissioner, Improvements. The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 23·22 lakhs square yards to 24·27 lakhs square yards, and the rent from Rs. 25·8 lakhs to Rs. 26·4 lakhs. The area remaining to be leased was 13·83 lakhs square yards against 14·96 lakhs square yards in the previous year. There was a marked improvement in the disposal of Trust plots during the year, the area permanently leased being 145,332 square yards valued at Rs. 26·81 lakhs, against 99,326 square yards and Rs. 15·01 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The number of plots

let on long lease during the year was 178, having a total area of about 30 acres and value of Rs. 26·81 lakhs. Twelve plots were sold outright for Rs. 13,000. Five plots were resumed.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

During the year under report the City of Karachi Municipal Act of 1933 was passed and the Municipality was converted into a Municipal Corporation. The total revenue during the year was Rs. 34·89 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 34·33 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 0·56 lakh, as against Rs. 34·96 lakhs, Rs. 34·77 lakhs and Rs. ·19 lakh, respectively, in the previous year. The recorded capital outlay on works stood at Rs. 202·70 lakhs, which included Rs. 108·70 lakhs on water and drainage works. The municipal debt stood at Rs. 79·39 lakhs.

The general health conditions of the city were satisfactory throughout the year. The total number of live and still births was 11,995 and 404 as against 11,830 and 341, respectively, in the previous year. The number of deaths was 5,261 as against 7,340 in the previous year. The birth and death rates were 48·41 and 21·23, respectively, per 1,000 of the population.

The Fire Brigade received 182 calls during the year as against 148 in the previous year. Of the above calls, 93 were in respect of actual fires and 73 were false alarms. The estimated loss by fire amounted to Rs. 61,901.

The actual expenditure on primary education in the year increased by Rs. 38,762 to Rs. 6,80,321. The number of municipal schools was 134 as against 133 and the teaching staff consisted of 623 persons, of whom 213 were women teachers.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

Every Local Board is presided over by a president who is elected from amongst the non-official members of the board. In addition, a vice-president is also similarly elected. The funds at the disposal of the boards consist chiefly of the local fund cess on Land Revenue, but there are other sources of revenue, such as proceeds of ferries, tolls on Local Board roads, quarrying fees, etc. The boards have also the power to levy, with the sanction of the Commissioner, such local taxes as a local authority is authorized to impose under section 80A (3)(*a*) of the Government of India Act. In addition, considerable grants are made by Government for education, the improvement

of communications, water-supply and village sanitation, and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries.

In 1932-33, Government's contribution to the expenditure of local boards under the heads Medical and Civil Works compared with the total expenditure under the respective heads was as shown below :—

	Government contribution	Total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	1,59,555	12,30,224
Civil Works	10,27,111	39,63,078

The greater part of the revenue is usually spent by the District Board on works of general utility to the whole district, but each taluka board has funds at its disposal to enable it to carry out and maintain works of purely local utility for which it is primarily responsible. At least one-third of the net revenue from the local fund cess and the cess on water rate must be spent on education.

Owing to the constitution of a new District Local Board at Dadu, the number of District Local Boards increased from 27 to 28, whereas the number of Taluka Local Boards decreased from 222 to 221 as a result of the abolition of the Taluka Local Board, Manjhand. The total membership was 4,339, of whom 3,342 were elected.

The aggregate income of the Boards, excluding the opening balance increased from Rs. 184 lakhs to Rs. 188 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest in Thar Parkar District (Re. 0-9-8) and lowest in the Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri districts (Re. 0-1-9). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 220 lakhs as against Rs. 211 lakhs. About Rs. 38 lakhs were spent on water supply and public works.

Control over primary education was transferred to the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, from 1st March 1934 and to the District Local Board, Kaira, from 1st June 1933.

A Government Resolution reviewing the administration of Local Boards for the year 1932-33, remarked as follows :—

" Government are glad to note that the reports of the Commissioners show that there has been some improvement in the standard of administration of the District Local Boards during the year, and Government recognise that this improvement was made under the handicap of the general financial depression and of the inevitable reduction in grants

from Government. Government would, however, emphasise that for the future the District Local Boards will have to depend more on their own resources than on the grants from Government and especially would draw the attention of the Boards to the necessity of improving their own revenues. Many Boards as yet do not levy more than one anna in the rupee Local Fund Cess instead of the maximum of two annas. Further, the Boards are now empowered to levy a tax on those persons who follow trades and professions. This tax is particularly brought to the notice of District Local Boards, because it may be expected to fall, not on the agriculturists who have been particularly hard hit by the tremendous drop in prices of agricultural produce, but on those trading and other classes, who, it may be argued, do not contribute to local taxation in an adequate proportion in return for the benefits which they receive, especially in education, from the revenue of local bodies. Government would especially commend the prompt action of the District Local Board, Nasik, in imposing this trade and profession tax. Certain other Boards have also expressed their desire to impose such taxation.

"Government would particularly draw attention to the action of various Boards in declaring their public buildings open to all classes, including depressed classes, and in affording admission to the children of these castes to the Local Board Schools. Government, however, recognise that in rural areas conservative ideas are still very strong, and they express the hope that all Local Boards and School Boards will continue unabated their efforts to educate the public towards the abolition of untouchability, and that in no case will these efforts end with passing of pious resolutions and the exhibition of a few notice boards.

"Government regret to note that it is reported that the working of Village Panchayats is generally unsatisfactory. Government, however, appreciate the fact that the old Village Panchayats Act under which Panchayats are now functioning needed improvement and that with the introduction of the new Act of 1933 and the issue of the necessary rules under that Act, Village Panchayats will be given powers and responsibilities which should encourage villagers to take an interest in their working and which, it may be hoped, will lead to a very considerable improvement in genuine local self-Government. It is clear too that the Village Improvement scheme which has now been extended to all districts in the Presidency is likely to give

encouragement to the effective functioning of village panchayats, and their progress will be watched in future by Government with great interest."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Although the main obstacle to international trade continued to operate during the year under review, faint but encouraging signs of improvement in trading conditions were discernible in the latter part of the year and there was some revival of industrial activity in India and other countries.

During the first six months of 1933–34, the volume of trade handled in the Port showed an appreciable improvement, but the imposition of heavy additional duties in order to safeguard indigenous industries, and the retaliatory measures adopted by other countries—notably Japan's boycott of Indian cotton from July to December 1933—adversely affected the trade returns of the latter half of the financial year. Taking the Port as a whole, the financial result of the year was practically an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure.

One outstanding event in regard to which Bombay has good reason for satisfaction was the decision reached by Government, in consultation with the Bombay Municipality, the Port Trust and the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, to abolish, with effect from 1st April 1934, the non-refundable town duty of one rupee per bale on raw cotton which had severely handicapped the cotton trade and the Port's revenues since its imposition in 1920. The abolition of this tax, combined with heavy reductions in railway freights and Port Trust charges, came as a long sought relief to the cotton trade, the total estimated reductions amounting to the substantial figure of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum, of which the Port Trust contribution will be about Rs. 7 lakhs.

The encouraging trade returns for the first half of the year enabled the Trustees to give effect to a scheme of general relief to their leaseholders and tenants which had been contemplated for some time previously. From 1st October 1933, a general remission of 10 per cent. was sanctioned on ground and storage rents above a certain datum line. In the case of the Cotton Depôt and Ryan Grain Market tenancies, the remission was fixed at 15 per cent. with a further rebate of 5 per cent. to tenants willing to deposit a year's rent in advance. The effect of the full concession was to bring the Cotton Depôt godown rents down to Rs. 400 a month, a substantial reduction on the

figure of Rs. 675 fixed as the economic rent when the Depôt was opened in 1924. Similar remissions were sanctioned in the case of the jaithas and open-sided sheds. These rental concessions, which will be reviewed yearly, are estimated to cost the Port Trust about Rs. 4½ lakhs per annum.

The actual receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 245·37 lakhs, as against Rs. 230·78 lakhs in the previous year.

Owing to further economies effected in all departments the actual expenditure for the year was restricted to Rs. 245·34 lakhs, as against Rs. 246·03 lakhs in the previous year. The ratio of working expenses to revenue in the year under review was 49·01 per cent., a decrease of over 2 per cent. on the previous year.

There was a deficit of Rs. 89,879 under General Account, which was met from the accumulated Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 92,351 under Pilotage Account, which was transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. After meeting the year's deficit, the Revenue Reserve Fund showed a balance of Rs. 55·30 lakhs, the actual market value being Rs. 49·25 lakhs. In addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the accumulated Sinking Funds and equated loan repayments amounted to Rs. 589·99 lakhs, while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 33·03 lakhs have been set aside for special purposes, such as fire insurance, depreciation, and emergency replacements. Capital works financed out of Revenue Reserve during the years 1916 to 1921 amounted to Rs. 47 lakhs. No capital loan has been raised for the past nine years, which constitutes a record in the history of the Trust. The Capital balances in hand at the end of the year were over Rs. 4 lakhs.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 5,272,000 tons, an increase of 583,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 56 per cent. and exports 44 per cent. of the total tonnage. The increase in tonnage was equivalent to 12 per cent. Imports increased by 6·8 per cent. and exports by 20·6 per cent.

The fumigation of American cotton imported into India through this Port continued throughout the year under review, 39,888 bales being landed and fumigated prior to delivery, as against 209,904 bales in the preceding year.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry steamers) totalled 1,913 with

an aggregate tonnage of 5,099,247 net register as against 1,836 vessels with a tonnage of 4,691,183 in the preceding year.

The dry docks were occupied during the year by 149 vessels as against 134 vessels in the preceding year. The total tonnage increased to 564,468 tons, being 67,483 tons more than the previous year.

The Ballard Pier berth was used by 179 vessels during the year and 297 postal and passenger trains were run to and from the station, connecting with the incoming and outgoing mail steamers and other large passenger liners. The additional passenger berth on the Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall accommodated 52 vessels.

The Docks Hamallage (Labour) Department dealt with all demands for labour during the year and the attendance of the labourers continued to be satisfactory and was not affected by any industrial dispute. The average number engaged daily was 1,779 and the maximum employed on any single day was 3,272. The total volume of goods handled by Port Trust labour during 1933–34 amounted to 2,984,161 tons, the inclusive labour charges averaging 4·13 annas per ton as against 4·31 annas per ton in the preceding year.

On the land estates, a keen demand was maintained for residential sites on the old Cotton Green, Apollo Reclamation, which has been laid out as a first-class residential area with roads, drainage and a public garden. The work of extending the Harbour Wall across Arthur Basin was completed during the year under review. Ten new plots were let on long lease during the year and negotiations for lease of the few remaining plots were in hand at the close of the year.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 1,408,000 tons as against 1,232,000 tons during 1932–33, the principal increases being in grain and seeds, manganese ore and liquid fuel.

Capital expenditure during the year was restricted to essential works and amounted to only Rs. 1·53 lakhs.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

The total revenue of the Karachi Port Trust for the year 1933–34 amounted to Rs. 62·57 lakhs as against Rs. 60·05 lakhs in the previous year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 65·71 lakhs as against Rs. 62·91 lakhs, a loss of Rs. 3·14 lakhs. This loss was met from the Revenue Reserve Fund

which was credited during the year with Rs. 19 lakhs, being part of the surplus in the Sinking Funds. The total capital debt was Rs. 4·29 crores, the same as in the previous year.

Imports totalled 724,000 tons as against 745,000 tons, while exports totalled 893,000 tons as against 914,000 tons.

The number of steamers that entered the port was 850 as against 830, with a total tonnage of 2,201,878 as against 2,101,077. Eight pilgrim ships embarked 5,382 pilgrims, while ten ships arrived with 7,895 pilgrims.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency is carried on by the following officers working under the orders of Government :—

Four Commissioners, 27 Collectors, one Deputy Commissioner and a varying number of Assistant Collectors. All these officers, with the exception of four holding the position of Collectors, who belong to the Bombay (Provincial) Civil Service, are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In addition to the officers mentioned above, there are 60 Deputy Collectors. They are divided for purposes of pay into three grades and are generally District Deputy Collectors in charge of revenue sub-divisions of districts, or Assistant Commissioners or Personal Assistants to Collectors.

A Collectorate contains on an average ten talukas each of which comprises about one hundred Government villages, that is, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, a large number of whom are hereditary. The officers on whose services Government in the Presidency proper is mainly dependent are the patil, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes ; the talati or kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant ; the mahar, who is a kind of beadle ; and the watchman. The patil and kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections.

The mahar and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive in addition grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The remaining servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, so its revenue accounts are simple but complete. They are based on the Record of Rights. Every plot of land held by an occupant is

separately measured, assessed and entered in the Record in the name of the person or persons in actual possession of it. The land revenue demand is based on this Record which is thus both a Record of Rights as well as of liability.

In charge of each taluka of a Collectorate there is an officer termed MAMLATDAR (or MUKHTIARKAR in Sind).

AN ASSISTANT or DEPUTY COLLECTOR is placed in revenue charge of a sub-division which contains on an average four talukas.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE is in charge of the whole district. Besides superintending the realisation of the land revenue, the duties of administering the collection of excise and other special taxes and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, of whom there are three for the Presidency proper and one in Sind, exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the districts in their charge.

The annual BUDGET is presented to the Council during February. Previous to its presentation any new items and new schemes which Government propose to include in it are scrutinised by the Finance Committee of the Council. This committee consists at present of 12 elected members, 4 nominated members, the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department. Its functions are advisory only.

The Budget is divided into voted and non-voted items. All items under the following heads are, under section 72-D (3) of the Government of India Act, non-voted :—

(*i*) contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council ;

(*ii*) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ;

(*iii*) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ;

(*iv*) salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependents of—

(*a*) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ;

(*b*) judges of the High Court of the Province ;

(*c*) the Advocate-General ;

(*d*) persons appointed before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, by the Governor-General in Council or by a local Government to services or

posts classified by rules under this Act as superior services or posts ; and

(*v*) sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council, of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Governor, made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of rules made under this Act.

For the purposes of this sub-section the expression " salaries and pensions " includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities, any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office.

All other items are voted. But if the Governor certifies that any demand relating to a reserved subject, which has been either reduced or refused by vote of the Council, is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for that subject, the reduction or refusal of the Council becomes void.

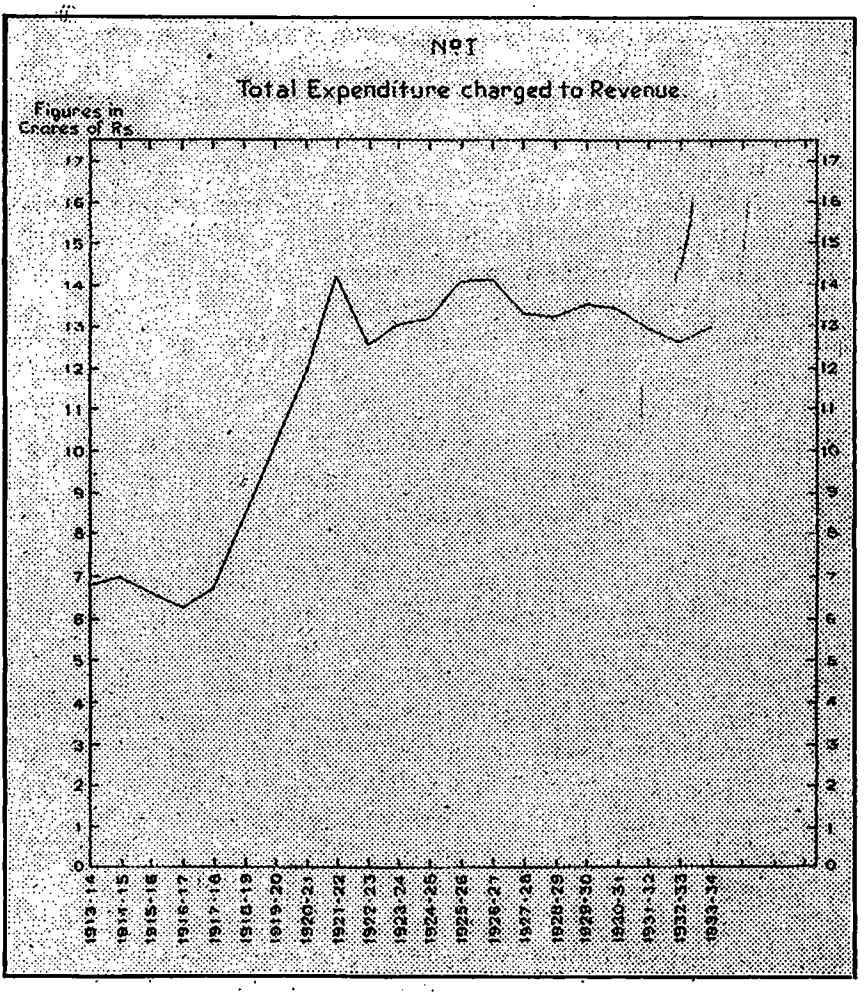
By Rule 33 of the Rules of the Legislative Council a Committee on Public Accounts is constituted to deal with the appropriation accounts of the province and the Report of the Accountant General thereon. The committee consists of 12 members of whom 8 are elected by the non-official members of the Council, and the remainder nominated. The Finance Member is *ex-officio* Chairman.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1933-34

The year 1933-34 opened with a balance of Rs. 86·85 lakhs, of which Rs. 75·01 lakhs was in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year, the closing balance stood at Rs. 113·76 lakhs, the amount in the Famine Relief Fund being the same.

The receipts in the revenue section amounted to Rs. 1,460·74 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 1,443·73 lakhs, thus giving a surplus of Rs. 17·01 lakhs. The previous year, 1932-33, had closed with a revenue surplus of 26·22 lakhs. Debt repayment was suspended during 1932-33, while repayment to the extent of 11½ lakhs was made in the year under review, and the pay cut was reduced from 10 per cent. in 1932-33 to 5 per cent. in 1933-34, involving additional expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs. Taking these facts into consideration, the results of the working of the financial year 1933-34 indicated an improvement in the financial position, which was due mainly

to the policy of rigid economy and retrenchment pursued by Government. The total receipts shown in the revenue section were 64·33 lakhs less than in 1932-33, mainly because the formal adjustment of about 96½ lakhs on account of " assessment of alienated lands less quit rents ", hitherto shown as a credit under Land Revenue on the receipt side and as a debit under General Administration on the expenditure side, had been omitted with effect from the accounts of 1933-34. If this formal adjustment



is excluded for purposes of comparison from the accounts of both the years, the revenue of the year under report was 32 lakhs higher than in the previous year. On the other hand expenditure charged to revenue in 1933-34 was 55¼ lakhs less

than in 1932-33 and omitting the adjustment on account of "assessment of alienated lands less quit rents" from the expenditure figures for 1932-33, the expenditure charged to revenue in 1933-34 was 41¼ lakhs larger than in the previous year. Increased expenditure resulted from the reduction in the emergency pay cut from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. (15 lakhs), debt repayments (11½ lakhs), and increased interest charges of the Lloyd Barrage Scheme met from revenue (27½ lakhs), on account of anticipated net surplus revenue of the Lloyd Barrage Canals (20 lakhs) and increased realisations from land sales (7½ lakhs), partially counterbalanced by a reduction of 12¾ lakhs in other expenditure of Government. The total disbursements from the Famine Relief Fund amounted to about Rs. 11·8 lakhs.

Principal Heads of Revenue.—In the year under review, the receipts under the principal heads of revenue except "Stamps" and "Forest" showed signs of improvement as compared with the actuals of 1932-33. Land revenue receipts showed an improvement of 10⅓ lakhs as compared with the previous year's figures. The excise revenue realised during the year was 364⅓ lakhs, as compared with 326½ lakhs in 1931-32 and 351 lakhs in 1932-33. This source of revenue is gradually recovering. The total revenue under Stamps during 1933-34 amounted to 156⅓ lakhs, as against 158¾ lakhs in the previous year. The forest revenue for the year amounted to 54⅓ lakhs, as compared with 59¾ lakhs in 1932-33. The decrease was almost entirely due to the transfer of the Dangs to the Government of India. The receipts under "Registration" during the year under review amounted to 16¼ lakhs, as compared with 12½ lakhs in 1932-33. The increase resulted from the enhancement in scales of fees for registration of documents. The receipts from Scheduled taxes were 19 lakhs, as compared with 18¾ lakhs in 1932-33.

The irrigation receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 67¾ lakhs, as against Rs. 71¾ lakhs in 1932-33. The decrease of about 4 lakhs in the irrigation revenue was mainly due to an increase of 15¼ lakhs in working expenses and a reduction of ½ lakh in direct receipts, partially counterbalanced by an increase of 11¾ lakhs in that portion of the land revenue due to irrigation owing to the progressive development of irrigation on the new Barrage Canals and the revised rates of assessment levied in the Barrage area.

The total receipts under "Civil Administration" showed a net increase of 3¼ lakhs as compared with 1932-33. The increase of 2¾ lakhs under "Education" and ½ lakh under "Medical" was mainly due to the increased rates of fees charged at the educational institutions, while the increase of ¾ lakh under "Public Health" was due to larger sales of sera and vaccines. The decrease of 1½ lakhs under "Administration of Justice" was due to smaller receipts from fines owing to the discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement.

The receipts under "XXX-Civil Works" showed a decrease of Rs. 2½ lakhs mainly due to a reduction of 4 lakhs in the amount drawn from the Petrol Tax Fund for expenditure on road development works in this Presidency and the transfer of receipts from the electricity duty to the head "XXXV-Miscellaneous", partially counterbalanced by an increase of 7 lakhs from tolls on roads. The receipts under "Bombay Development Scheme", however, increased by 1⅓ lakhs due mainly to an increase of 2¾ lakhs in cotton cess receipts, partially counterbalanced by a reduction of a lakh in rents from properties.

Under "XXXV-Miscellaneous", the receipts showed an increase of Rs. 18½ lakhs as compared with 1932-33, mainly on account of (*i*) the credit to this head of electricity duty (9⅓ lakhs) which was formerly shown under "XXX-Civil Works", (*ii*) increased receipts from tobacco duty in Bombay City (4¼ lakhs) and (*iii*) levy of tobacco duty in the mofussil (5½ lakhs).

Under "Extraordinary Receipts", the receipts increased by 7⅔ lakhs due to increased sales of land in the Lloyd Barrage area.

Expenditure.—Under the section "Direct Demands on Revenue" the heads "Land Revenue", "Stamps" and "Forest" showed a reduction of expenditure owing to retrenchment, while the head "Excise" showed an increase of 1⅓ lakhs, mainly due to payment of arrears of compensation of the past years to Bhor State and to smaller recovery from the Government of India on account of one-fourth share of the Combined Salt and Excise Department.

Under "14-Interest on Irrigation Works" the increase of 27¾ lakhs was chiefly from larger receipts from the sale of Lloyd Barrage lands, which receipts were utilised towards the payment of interest charges on that scheme, and to the utilisation of anticipated net surplus revenue (Rs. 20 lakhs) of the Barrage Canals towards interest charges of that scheme.

The expenditure under "15" and "15 (1)-Irrigation" increased by 4½ lakhs as compared with 1932-33. The additional expenditure was incurred mainly on repairing the damage to the bunds in Sind and the tanks in the Deccan and Gujarat caused by floods and on carrying out certain emergent works in connection with the bund system in Sind.

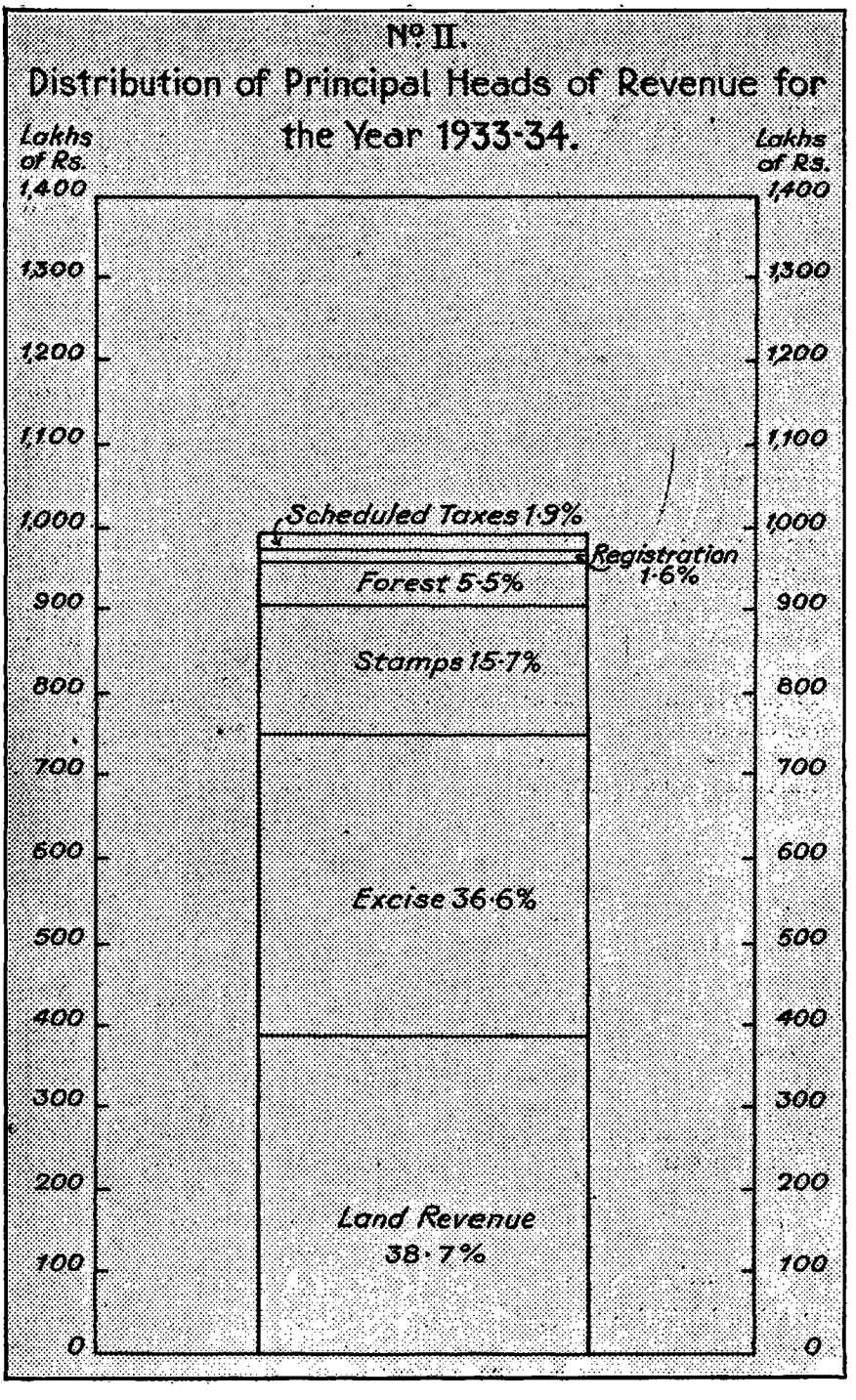
Under "19-Interest" there was a reduction of 10⅓ lakhs as compared with 1932-33, owing to the clearing off in 1932-33 of the overdraft of 1931-32 and to reductions in the rates of interest on the borrowings from the Provincial Loans Fund sanctioned by the Government of India as a result of their conversion operations.

Under "Civil Administration" all important heads of expenditure except "Administration of Justice", "Education" and "Agriculture" showed decreases as compared with the previous year. The excess of 2·4 lakhs under "24-Administration of Justice" was due mainly to the creation of a temporary post of an additional High Court Judge and to heavy expenditure on diet and road money to witnesses, owing to an increase in the number of sessions cases. The increase of 6¼ lakhs under "31-Education" was chiefly due to increased provision for grants-in-aid to local bodies for primary education and to the payment made to the former contractors for their stock of Departmental Vernacular Readers on the termination of their contracts. The increase of 0·7 lakh under "Agriculture" was chiefly due to additional expenditure on certain research schemes. The reduction of 96 lakhs under "22-General Administration" was mainly due to discontinuance of the adjustment on account of assessment of alienated lands less quit rents. The reduction of 2 lakhs under "Police" was due to retrenchment and to reduction in the rates of travelling and other allowances.

Debt Section.—In the year under review Rs. 163·12 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India for the following purposes :—

	Productive	Unproductive
	(Lakhs of rupees)	
Lloyd Barrage	149·51	....
Other Irrigation Works	3·55	5·31
Other Purposes	0·83	3·92
	153·89	9·23

The rate of interest during 1933-34 was 4½ per cent. on loans taken for productive purposes and 4¾ per cent. on loans taken for unproductive purposes.


No. II.
Distribution of Principal Heads of Revenue for the Year 1933-34.
Lakhs of Rs.
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Scheduled Taxes 1·9%
Registration 1·6%
Forest 5·5%
Stamps 15·7%
Excise 36·6%
Land Revenue 38·7%

Statement showing Receipts in 1933-34

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue		
Salt		7
Land Revenue		3,85,10
Excise		3,64,37
Stamps		1,56,35
Forest		54,30
Registration		16,21
Scheduled Taxes		19,05
	Total ..	9,95,45
Irrigation, etc.		67,76
Debt Services		
Interest		1,38,77
Civil Administration		
Administration of Justice		19,39
Jails and Convict Settlements		4,03
Police		7,14
Education		18,68
Medical		15,04
Public Health		19,76
Agriculture		4,31
Industries		10
Miscellaneous Departments		15,63
	Total ..	1,04,08
Civil Works		
Civil Works		40,56
Bombay Development Scheme		20,25
	Total ..	60,81
Miscellaneous		
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund		11,80
Receipts in aid of Superannuation		11,91
Stationery and Printing		2,85
Miscellaneous		33,91
	Total ..	60,47
Extraordinary Receipts		33,34
Receipts in England		6
	Total, Revenue Section ..	14,60,74

ACCOUNTS FOR 1933-34

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Debt Heads

Famine Relief Fund	11,81
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	32,89
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses ..	....
Deposits of Depreciation Reserves of Nasik Distillery ..	11,46
Suspense	1,91,31
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	76,65
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	1,63,12
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ..	17,47
Civil Deposits	3,02
Total, Debt Heads ..	5,07,73
Total Receipts	19,68,47
Opening Balance	86,85
Grand Total ..	20,55,32

Statement showing Expenditure in 1933-34

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Direct Demands on Revenue

Land Revenue	62,84
Excise	48,16
Stamps	2,26
Forest	32,14
Forest Capital Outlay	64
Registration	6,06
Scheduled Taxes	29
Total ..	1,52,39

Irrigation Revenue Account and Capital Account charged to Revenue

Irrigation	1,40,03

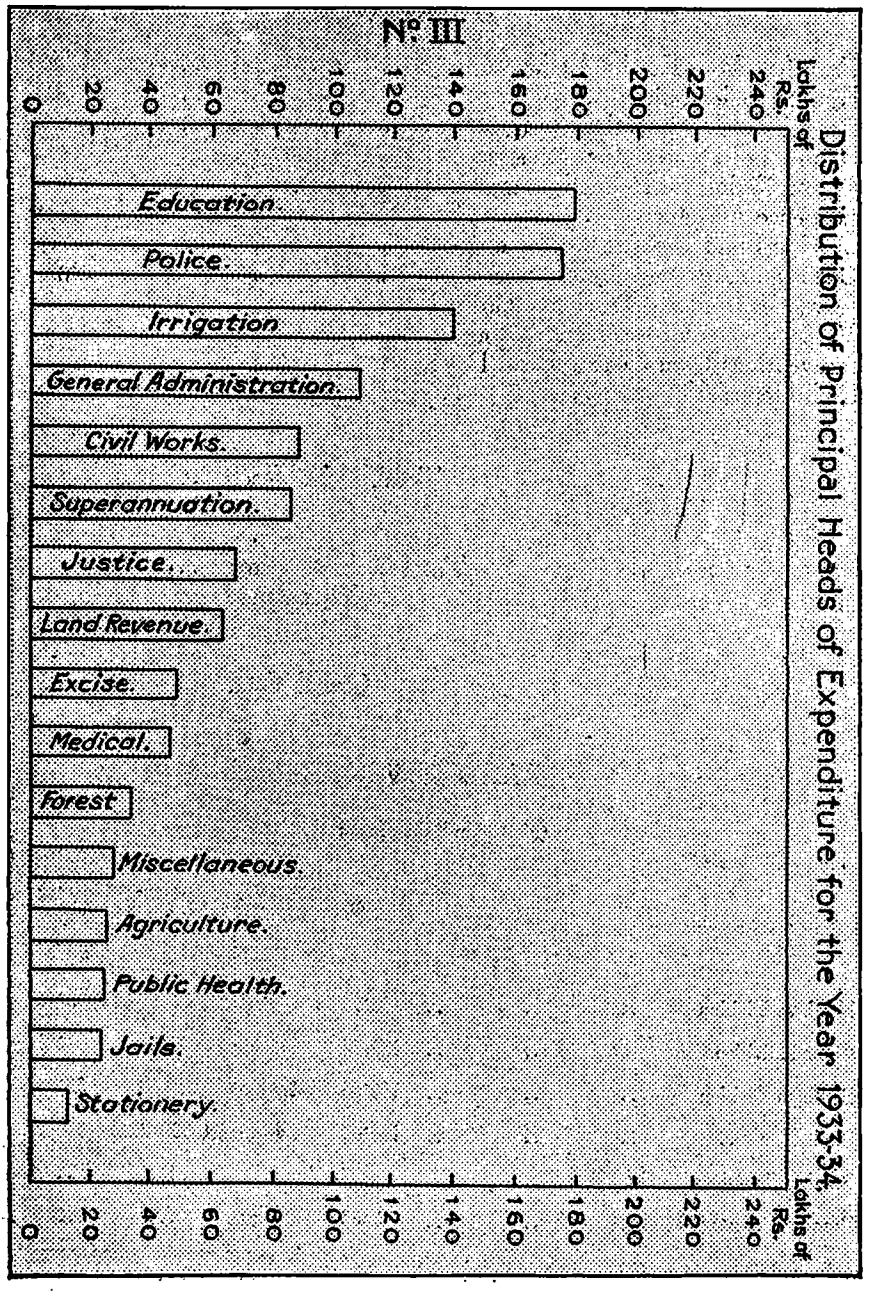
Debt Services

Interest	2,11,07
Interest on other obligations	2,44
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	16,16
Total ..	2,29,67

BOMBAY, 1933-34

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Civil Administration	
General Administration	1,09,12
Administration of Justice	66,62
Jails and Convict Settlements	22,74
Police	1,76,15
Ports and Pilotage	6
Scientific Departments	91
Education	1,79,82
Medical	45,70
Public Health	23,88
Agriculture	26,04
Industries	3,54
Miscellaneous Departments	4,77
Total	6,59,35
Civil Works	
Civil Works	89,15
Bombay Development Scheme	3,47
Total	92,62
Miscellaneous	
Famine Relief	1
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,76
Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary Revenue.	1,14
Stationery and Printing	11,13
Miscellaneous	26,86
Total	1,24,90
Extraordinary charges	2,75
Expenditure in England	42,02
Total, expenditure charged to Revenue	14,43,73
Capital Account not charged to Revenue	
Construction of Irrigation Works	1,41,56
Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	36
Bombay Development Scheme	— 4,17
Capital outlay on Civil Works	1,29
Other Provincial Works not charged to Revenue	— 1,87
Payment of commuted value of Pensions	13,33
Payments to retrenched personnel	47
Total, Capital Account not charged to Revenue	1,50,97


No. III
Distribution of Principal Heads of Expenditure for the Year 1933-34.
Lakhs of Rs.
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
240
Education.
Police.
Irrigation.
General Administration.
Civil Works.
Superannuation.
Justice.
Land Revenue.
Excise.
Medical.
Forest.
Miscellaneous.
Agriculture.
Public Health.
Jails.
Stationery.

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Debt Heads

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	6,80
Famine Relief Fund	11,80
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses ..	17
Deposits of Depreciation Reserves of Nasik Distillery ..	10,45
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	68
Suspense Account	1,97,14
Sinking Fund Investment Account	21,31
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	5,19
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	73,68
Miscellaneous Government Account	4,74
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ..	11,75
Civil Deposits	3,15
Total, Debt Heads ..	3,46,86
Total Disbursements ..	19,41,56
Closing Balance ..	1,13,76
Grand Total ..	20,55,32

LAND REVENUE

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

—	Demand	Collections	Suspensions	Remissions
Northern Division	133·73	109·44	7·27	16·48
Central Division	180·64	178·42	1·21	·91
Southern Division	136·65	104·08	19·02	13·40
Sind	196·67	145·43	2·11	31·44*
Bombay Suburban District	4·37	2·27	1·18†	..
Bombay Collectorate	7·88	7·55	..	..
Total ..	659·94	547·19	30·79	62·23

* This figure includes special remission of Rs. 7·96 lakhs granted on account of continued abnormal fall in prices.

† This figure includes remissions also.

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

The Public Works Department revenue falls under the three heads noted below :—

(1) XXX—Civil Works—Central.
(2) XXX—Civil Works—Provincial.
(3) VIII—Military Engineer Services.

The revenue under (1) and (2) above, which consists of rents of buildings, rents of water supply and sanitary installations, ferry receipts, tolls on roads, etc., amounted to approximately Rs. ¾ lakh and Rs. 40·56 lakhs, respectively, compared with Rs. ¾ lakh and Rs. 43 lakhs respectively, during the previous year.

The revenue under (3) above, which consists of payments for miscellaneous items, amounted to approximately Rs. 25,000, the same as in the previous year.

EXCISE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

There was an increase in the gross excise revenue for the year under report of about 13 lakhs from Rs. 3·15 crores to Rs. 3·28 crores, mainly due to an increase in the revenue from toddy, foreign liquor and hemp drugs and to the levy of vend (pass) fee on denatured spirit. There was however a decrease in the revenue from country spirit, which mainly occurred in Bombay, owing to the continued trade depression especially in the textile industry.

The consumption of ganja, bhang and charas showed a remarkable increase over that of the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the consumption of foreign liquor and a small increase in that of opium.

The revenue under country spirit decreased from Rs. 170·71 lakhs to Rs. 168·91 lakhs. The ration fixed for 1933–34 was the same as that for 1932–33. The total consumption of country spirit increased by 7,047 proof gallons to 1,046,112 proof gallons, due partly to the opening of additional shops and partly to effective competition and consequent lowering of selling rates in urban areas.

The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 59·85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 52 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of toddy sold during the year was 12,111,000 gallons as against 11,992,000 gallons sold during the previous year, while the total number of trees tapped for the sale of toddy increased from 384,605 to 404,031. The increase in consumption was

shared by all districts except Bombay Suburban District, Bombay, Dharwar, Bijapur, Poona and Nasik and was due to the lowering of selling rates as a result of competition, the opening of new toddy shops and booths, and the high selling prices of country spirit.

The revenue under "Foreign liquor" showed an increase of Rs. 3·38 lakhs which was due to the increase in imports of Indian-made foreign liquor and to the levy of vend fee on denatured spirit which amounted to Rs. 2·48 lakhs. The decrease in consumption of potable spirits and wines was mainly due, as in the previous year, to the high selling prices, consequent on the continuance of the enhanced rates of both Excise and Customs duties, and the reduced resources of the people on account of trade depression and unemployment. It was also due partly to the greater use of masala, i.e. spiced country spirit in place of foreign liquor and also to the increased use of fermented liquors as a measure of economy. This explains the increase in the consumption of beer.

The revenue from intoxicating drugs during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19·24 lakhs as against Rs. 17·19 lakhs in the previous year. With the exception of Kaira, Broach, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Nasik and East Khandesh districts there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in all districts, the most noticeable being in the Districts of Dharwar and Sholapur and in the Town and Island of Bombay. The increase in Dharwar District was due to the opening of additional shops and to the reduced selling prices due to competition among licensees. The increase in Sholapur was due partly to the opening of new shops and partly to the effective check exercised on the smuggling of ganja from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory. The increase in the Town and Island of Bombay was due to a large reduction in the selling prices owing to a rate-war between the old and the new licensees.

The Excise opium revenue was Rs. 22·88 lakhs against Rs. 22·79 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in consumption was due to the opening of additional shops and partly to the lowering of selling rates due to competition among licensees. The net profit to Government from the issue of opium from the depôts was Rs. 9·72 lakhs as against Rs. 9·63 lakhs in the previous year.

The total number of cases detected was 8,380 as against 7,967 in the preceding year. Of these 7,887 related to liquor, 388 to hemp drugs, and 105 to cocaine, as against 7,431, 461

and 75, respectively, in the previous year. The number of opium cases detected was 269 as against 311 in the previous year.

The figures of offences relating to illicit distillation showed an increase as compared with those of the preceding year, while there was a slight decrease in the number of cases under illicit importation, exportation and transportation. The increase in illicit distillation cases was mainly in the districts of West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Satara and Nasik. The increase in the number of cases detected was mainly due to the vigilance of the Excise staff. Some cases of illicit distillation were detected also in the Town and Island of Bombay where there are ample facilities for obtaining licit liquor. To combat the evil of illicit distillation, a beginning was made during the year under report by opening additional shops and reducing still-head duty rates in certain criminal areas.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of compensation paid to the Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards was Rs. 32·45 lakhs as against Rs. 30·19 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to increased expenditure under the head " Contingencies and special charges other than rewards " on account of " Supplies and Services " for the Nasik Distillery. The net revenue, after deducting refunds and the gross expenditure from the gross revenue, increased from Rs. 271·44 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 281·51 lakhs in the year under report.

SIND

During the year under report, the total excise revenue of Sind, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 30·31 lakhs as against Rs. 31·15 lakhs in the preceding year. Country spirit, opium and hemp drugs were mainly responsible for the decrease.

There was a decrease in the imports of foreign liquors, during the year, one of the reasons for the decrease being the imposition of a heavy vend fee. Imports of fermented liquors decreased from 6·40 lakhs gallons to 6·19 lakhs gallons, while those under potable spirits increased from 1·13 lakhs gallons to 1·21 lakhs gallons. The total consumption of foreign liquor was almost the same, viz., 2·55 lakhs gallons.

The consumption of country spirit was 99,429 proof gallons as against 81,061 proof gallons in the previous year. The increase was due to the raising of the issue strength from 25° U.P. to 15° U.P., the stronger spirit being much appreciated by the public, and to the opening of more shops. The issues from

warehouses amounted to 100,817 proof gallons, as compared with 79,430 proof gallons in the previous year.

The sales of toddy increased from 23,639 gallons to 29,911 gallons, due to its comparative cheapness.

The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 4,478 seers as against 3,901 seers in the preceding year. The sales of bhang and charas amounted to 60,201 and 7,898 seers respectively.

The number of offences detected during the year under report was 444 under the Abkari Act and 81 under the Opium laws, against 491 and 93 respectively, in the preceding year.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department in Sind amounted to Rs. 2·83 lakhs.

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

THE control of Public Instruction of all kinds is exercised by Government chiefly through the Director of Public Instruction. In the case of Art and Industrial and Technical Education, the control is however exercised through the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, and the Director of Industries, respectively. Questions relating to Higher Education are dealt with directly by Government through the University. The five Divisional Inspectors are directly responsible to the Director of Public Instruction for supervision over all Primary schools, the administrative control of all Government institutions (except Colleges) and the control and inspection of all Anglo-Vernacular schools, training institutions for primary teachers and other special schools under the Educational Department. The general control of Technical and Industrial education lies with a Committee of Direction composed of officials and non-officials.

The University alone has the power of conferring degrees recognised by Government. It also provides facilities for post-graduate teaching. Affiliated to the University are the Colleges, which prepare students for the University examinations.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, opened in 1920, provides facilities for post-graduate research work in Science in addition to the ordinary degree courses in Science.

Below the Colleges come the *High Schools*, usually at least one, either Government or aided at the headquarter town of each district. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination which is now controlled directly by the University.

Side by side with the High Schools there are the *Middle Schools* which teach the first few standards only of the secondary school course of seven standards. There are also in some places separate high and middle schools for girls.

Below the secondary schools are a large number of *Primary Schools* both for boys and girls in which instruction is given in the vernacular to the vast mass of the people.

There are also institutions for the training of teachers for both secondary and primary schools maintained by Government, viz. the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the Vernacular

Training Colleges for men and women at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia (for men only), Dharwar and Hyderabad.

For technical and industrial education, there are the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Reay Art Workshops attached to it, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, which is now recognised as the central technological institution, for the Presidency, the Workshop classes of the College of Engineering, Poona, the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, and a number of technical and industrial schools, notably the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Parekh School of Art, Surat, the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.

For the proper selection of text-books for use in secondary and primary schools there are six special committees; one known as the Provincial School Book Committee, for the consideration of books for use in secondary schools, and five Vernacular School Book Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Urdu.

EDUCATION

[The figures in the summary relate to institutions in British Districts only]

Institutions and Pupils.—The total number of educational institutions decreased by 141 to 16,730, but the number of pupils in them increased by 42,209 to 1,374,296.

Out of a total of 26,859 towns and villages, 10,659 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·6 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·24 as against 9·01 in the preceding year, the corresponding percentages for female scholars to the female population being 3·05 and 2·89 respectively.

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 34,332 to 1,332,524. Of these, 997,886 were Hindus, 235,548 Muhammadans, 39,341 Indian Christians, 18,266 Parsis and 5,540 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The rest comprised 31,177 Jains, 1,531 Sikhs, and 3,235 Jews and others.

Expenditure.—Direct expenditure on public instruction increased by about Rs. 14·8 lakhs to Rs. 352·3 lakhs and indirect expenditure by about Rs. 1·6 lakhs to Rs. 45·8 lakhs. The

total expenditure on public instruction which amounted to Rs. 3,98,09,610 was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Government funds	1,76,17,168	44·2
Board funds	77,12,328	19·4
Fees	92,23,494	23·2
Other Sources	52,56,620	13·2
Total ..	3,98,09,610	100

Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 199 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. Expenditure on buildings and apparatus in recognised institutions amounted to Rs. 6·2 lakhs.

University.—The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination increased by 1,082 to 14,391, of whom 6,861 or 47·7 per cent. passed. Of the 1,921 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate examination in Arts, 1,168, or 60·8 per cent. passed. The number of successful candidates at the B.A. examination held in October, 1933, and in April, 1934, was 963 as against 807 in the preceding year. In examinations for professional degrees, excluding the medical examinations, there were 710 successful candidates. The expenditure of the University as distinct from the individual colleges and the School of Economics and Sociology maintained by the University itself, was over Rs. 10½ lakhs.

Arts Colleges.—The number of students in the 19 Arts Colleges (including the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 819 to 10,519, of whom 975 were women as against 835 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges (excluding the University School) was over Rs. 23 lakhs.

Professional Colleges.—The total number of students in Professional Colleges increased by 115 to 3,228, of whom 1,255 were reading Law, 981 Medicine, 360 Engineering, 142 Agriculture, 390 Commerce, and 100 were reading for the B. T. Degree.

Education in Art.—There were 527 students in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of whom 102 attended the Reay Art Workshops. The School of Drawing and Design at Ahmedabad had 30 students and that at Surat 76.

Technical and Industrial Education.—The number of these schools increased by 5 to 50 and the pupils in them by 192 to 3,191. The expenditure also increased by Rs. 16,720 to Rs. 5,21,343.

Secondary Schools.—The number of secondary schools increased by 28 to 714 and the pupils in them by 5,894 to 133,592. The following table gives separate details for high and middle schools :—

		Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
High Schools for	Boys	236	88,769
	Girls	60	24,557
Middle Schools for	Boys	373	15,858
	Girls	45	4,408
	Total ..	714	133,592

The expenditure on secondary schools increased by about Rs. 3½ lakhs to over Rs. 88 lakhs.

Primary Schools.—The number of primary schools for boys decreased by 103 to 12,849, but the number of pupils in them increased by 20,322 to 987,969. The number of primary schools for girls increased by 25 to 1,767, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) in them by 7,883 to 180,595. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 279,300, an increase of 12,648. The following table gives details of primary schools by management :—

	Schools	Pupils
Government	34	4,585
District Local Board	10,183	677,733
Municipal	1,727	328,111
Aided	2,478	149,245
Unaided	194	8,890
Total ..	14,616	1,168,564

The total direct expenditure on primary education increased from Rs. 191·1 lakhs to Rs. 199·4 lakhs, of which Rs. 109·7 lakhs was met from Government funds, Rs. 14·9 lakhs from District Local Board funds, Rs. 49·0 lakhs from Municipal funds, Rs. 6·5 lakhs from fees, and Rs. 19·3 lakhs from other sources.

There were 128 night schools attended by 5,462 pupils.

Training Institutions.—There were 12 Training Institutions for Men and 22 for Women with 775 and 879 students respectively. Of the 34 Training Institutions, 16, with 961 students, were under public management, and 18, with 693 students, under private management.

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 1,402 to 235,548 of whom 55,523 were girls. The number of Muhammadans in arts colleges increased by 46 to 623 and that in professional colleges by 15 to 219. In secondary schools the number increased by 728 to 13,590 and in primary schools by 1,084 to 218,034. In special schools, however, the number decreased by 471 to 3,082.

Intermediate and Backward Hindus.—The following table gives the number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions :—

	1933-34	1932-33
Intermediate—		
Marathas	164,108	155,635
Cultivating Classes (Kunbis, Kolis, etc.) ..	198,631	195,652
Artisans	96,054	92,869
Lingayats	77,846	77,878
Total ..	536,639	522,034
Backward—		
Depressed Classes	73,420	69,779
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	25,211	23,841
Others	39,683	40,710
Total ..	138,314	134,330

Reformatory Schools.—Of the three Reformatory schools in this Presidency, the one at Yeravda (Poona), with 207 pupils, is maintained by Government, while the David Sassoon Reformatory, Bombay, with 386 pupils, is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay, with 101 pupils, is managed by the Salvation Army Mission.

The administrative control of these institutions has been transferred to the Backward Class Officer from 1st April 1934.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY

At the end of the year under report, there were 207 boys in the Reformatory School as against 224 in the previous year; their ages, on admission, ranging from 10 to 16 years. Of these 63 were Muslims, 9 Brahmins, 17 Backward Classes, 7 Christians, 6 Lingayats, 1 Jain, 3 Punjabis, 1 Gurkha and 100 other Hindus.

The general behaviour of the juveniles in the school was satisfactory and there was only one escape during the year. The number of boys discharged was 80.

Deducting actual receipts of Rs. 2,422 the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 39,185. The net average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 178-14-10.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The total number of books registered during the year increased by 298 to 2,687. Of the books published 695 were in Marathi, 713 in Gujarati, 237 in Sindhi, 287 in English, 118 in Kanarese, 202 in Urdu, 65 in Hindi, 43 in classical languages, 12 in other dialects and 315 in more than one languages.

Of the total number of publications the "Miscellaneous" works numbered 737, while "Poetry" and "Religion" numbered 426 and 396 respectively.

NEWSPAPERS

At the end of the year 1933, there were in all 308 newspapers treating of current political topics as against 268 in 1932—a net increase of 40 publications.

Out of these 308 newspapers, 112 were published in the City of Bombay, 45 in the Northern Division, 51 in the Central Division, 29 in the Southern Division and 71 in Sind. Ninety-seven or 31 per cent. were in the hands of Brahmins, 136 or about 44 per cent. were conducted by other Hindus, 9 by Jains, 12 by Parsis, 43 or about 14 per cent. by Muhammadans and 11 by Christians, of whom three were Europeans.

Fifteen were published in English, 92 in Marathi, 75 in Gujarati, 7 in Hindi, 21 in Kanarese, 15 in Urdu, 48 in Sindhi, 1 in Konkani and the remaining 34 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual newspapers.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY

The year 1933 was also one of considerable anxiety financially like the preceding year, on account of a further fall in membership and therefore in revenue. The total number of resident and non-resident members on 1st January 1934 was 372 and 153, respectively.

The issue of books and periodicals during the year amounted to 66,524, of which 15,788 were new books, 29,860 periodicals and 20,876 old books. The largest issue, 17,804 books, was under fiction, biography and politics coming next in order. The total number of volumes added was 2,330, of which 1,029 were purchased and 1,301 presented. One hundred and six coins were added to the Coin Cabinet of the Society. The Society also received 170 treasure trove coins during the year.

The total expenditure of the Society amounted to about Rs. 31,000.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

The Museum was kept open to the public for 313 days during the year under report, as against 293 in the previous year. The number of visitors was 1,032,288, showing a daily average of 3,298, as against a total attendance of 885,796 and a daily average of 3,068 in the preceding year. The rise in attendance was due to the return of normal conditions in the city. There were many additions to the specimens in the Museum, some of which were purchased, while others were presented. A number of photographs, illustrating old Bombay, were collected.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA, BOMBAY

The popularity of the Museum is increasing with all classes of visitors. The number of visitors averaged 2,000 a day on the free days as against 1,500 a day in the previous year. The usual work of classifying, arranging and labelling exhibits was proceeded with. The work of constructing an extension to the present Museum building has already begun and it is expected to be finished early in 1935. A generous donation of Rs. 50,000 was received for the purpose from the Trustees of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust. Preliminary plans for the lay-out of the exhibits in the new galleries are being made.

Art Section.—The collection bequeathed by the late Sir Dorab Tata was brought to the Museum and arranged. Pending construction of the extension of the building, the articles were accommodated and exhibited in the existing space with great difficulty.

Archæological Section.—The compilation of a descriptive catalogue of the coins of Gujarat Sultans in the cabinet of the Museum was nearly completed. A few descriptive labels for various exhibits in the Brahmanical as well as the Buddhistic galleries were prepared. The arrangement and exhibition of coins in the cabinet has made good progress. A number of old coins, manuscripts, copper-plates, images, etc., brought or sent to the Museum were examined and returned with reports. Three votive tablets for the Buddhistic section, one stone and three metallic images (inscribed) for the Jain corner of the Gallery and three Icons for the Brahmanical Gallery form the main econographical acquisitions during the year. In addition a number of coins and a Burmese manuscript dealing with the Buddhistic code of morals were presented.

Natural History Section.—During the year under review, a bird survey of the Jodhpur State was carried out with the help of a generous contribution of Rs. 3,500 made by the State. The members of the survey collected 360 birds. A similar survey of the Cochin State was also carried out. Among the more important acquisitions was a Dolphin purchased from a local fisherman and the carcasses of a newly-born elephant and a sea-lion presented by Mr. L. Hagenbeck.

VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI

The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year under review was about two lakhs. All Fridays were as usual reserved for Purdah Nishin ladies.

Rao Bahadur Diwan Tarachand Showkiram Advani made a generous present to the Museum of his valuable and rare collections comprising 167 specimens of embroidery; 37 of lacquer work; 20 of pottery; 27 of ivory; 24 of silver ornaments and wares; and 232 coins. A very old and rare specimen of Dacca Muslin was purchased for Rs. 200. A collection of Phosphorescene minerals of America was also purchased. A piece of log wood of peculiar growth was presented by the Chief Engineer, Sind, for the forest section.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

THE Church Establishments maintained by the State in the Presidency are those of the Church of India and the Established Church of Scotland. Certain allowances are also granted by Government to the Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan Church for ministrations to troops, etc.

THE CHURCH OF INDIA

Since 1837 Bombay has been a separate diocese. The diocese includes the territories within the limits of the Presidency proper except the districts of Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. These districts were removed in 1929 from the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bombay, and a separate diocese of Nasik was constituted, though the two Chaplaincies of Deolali and Ahmednagar are still served by Chaplains on the Bombay cadre, and all matters connected with Government Churches and Cemeteries and Ecclesiastical Establishments in these districts continue to be administered by the Bishop and Archdeacon of Bombay. The diocese of Bombay also includes Aden and the Western India States, the Gujerat States, Baroda, Kolhapur and the Deccan States, the Mewar Hilly Tracts in the State of Udaipur and the States of Dungarpur and Sirohi in Rajputana. Sind was transferred to the diocese of Lahore in 1877.

The Right Reverend R. D. Acland, M.A., Bishop of Bombay, was on leave from the 22nd April 1933 to the 4th November 1933, during which period the Reverend Canon J. L. C. Dart, M.A., Acting Archdeacon, acted as Bishop's Commissary. The Venerable H. Martindale, M.A., Archdeacon, proceeded on leave pending retirement on the 10th April 1933. The Reverend Canon J. L. C. Dart, M.A., held the post of Acting Archdeacon till the 30th December 1933, on which date he also proceeded on leave pending retirement. The Reverend W. Ashley Brown, L.Th., Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, held the post of Acting Archdeacon, in addition to his own duties, from the 30th December 1933 up to the end of the year. The Reverend E. Bannister was on duty as Bishop's Chaplain throughout the year.

The year opened with 14 Chaplains on duty and three on leave. The Bishop held 28 Confirmations during the year. The number of persons confirmed was 460.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency was placed on its present basis in 1837 and the sanctioned number of Chaplains on the Bombay cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is two.

There are at present five Presbyterian Churches and several other buildings used for Divine service scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

The Reverend D. F. Mackenzie was Presidency Senior Chaplain up to 15th February 1934. From 16th February 1934 the Reverend M. W. McCaul officiated for the Reverend D. F. Mackenzie.

The other places outside Bombay, where Government or non-Government Chaplains were stationed were Poona and Kirkee, Karachi, Quetta, Belgaum, Aden, Mhow, Nasirabad, Nagpur and Kamptee.

STATIONERY

During the year under report, the closing balance of the Stationery Branch amounted to Rs. 1·66 lakhs as against Rs. 2·13 lakhs in the preceding year. The total cost of issues to Government presses amounted to Rs. 6·65 lakhs as against Rs. 7·08 lakhs in the preceding year. The expenditure on stationery supplied to various departments of Government was reduced from Rs. 4·43 lakhs to Rs. 3·96 lakhs, as a result of careful scrutiny of indents.

Publication Branch.—The total receipts during the year amounted to about Rs. 73,000 as against Rs. 70,000 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the commission earned on the Census of India Report sold by the Book Depôt. The value of maps issued was Rs. 3,079.

Government Central Press, Bombay.—The outturn of the case-room showed an all-round decrease, particularly under Monotype composition, though there was a slight improvement in the total manufacture of stereos. In the printing section the total outturn increased by about 19 lakhs foolscap Impressions, whilst the Hand Presses showed a slight decrease. In the Bindery there was a slight rise under some operations, and a marked fall under others. Taken as a whole the outturn showed a large fall of over eight per cent., whereas the

manufacturing cost decreased only by two per cent., when compared with the previous year.

The actual recovery on chargeable work totalled at Rs. ·58 lakh as against Rs. 1·02 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 6·78 lakhs.

Yeravda Prison Press.—The sanctioned strength of the paid establishment was 49, exclusive of the two temporary compositors for Government House work during the Poona season. The actual working strength of convicts on 31st March 1934 was 141 and the daily average was 139. The total receipts of the Press for the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 87,357 as against Rs. 76,410 in 1932-33. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2·03 lakhs.

Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi.—The outturn under composing, printing on machine, ruling, paging, perforating, folding, insetting, collating, eye-letting and miscellaneous productive work increased, while there was a fall in the rest of the operations. No embossing work was done during the year. The total recoveries during the year on account of chargeable work, including the work of the Central Government, amounted to Rs. 18,336, while that on account of 55, Construction Works—Lloyd Barrage—were Rs. 5,594. The total expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 1·30 lakhs.

Government Photozinco Press, Poona.—The work turned out in the printing branch during the financial year was 1,070,656 machine pulls costing about Rs. 40,000 and 63,105 hand pulls costing about Rs. 19,000. Other branches turned out work costing about Rs. 74,000. The total cost of work done in this press was thus Rs. 1·33 lakhs. The total amount realised from private work done in this Press during the year under report was about Rs. 28,000.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.—The total expenditure incurred on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 62,188. Approximately 547,800 C.ft. of building debris supplied free of cost were deposited in Block No. 7 at a cost of Rs. 3,491. The provision of certain " katcha " roads, stone kerbing and lighting in Block No. 1 was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 16,061. Gas mains were laid and 24 gas lamps were provided along certain roads in Blocks Nos. 1 and 2 at a cost of Rs. 5,227. The work of planting trees along the Marina and the Church Gate Street extension was in progress. The responsibility for undertaking sanitary and anti-malarial measures in Blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 7

was transferred to the Bombay Municipality with effect from 1st December 1933, for an annual payment of Rs. 4,775 by Government. An amount of Rs. 26,489 was realised by the sale of surplus stores and plant.

Suburban Schemes.—A 20′ road was constructed in Suburban Scheme No. 3 (Chembur) at a cost of Rs. 3,900. Extensions of water mains were laid along certain roads in Suburban Scheme No. 16 Shahar (Andheri Sector), Willingdon South at Santa Cruz, and in the Ambernath and Badlapur areas. The expenditure in connection with new works in the Salsette and Ambernath Water Supply Schemes amounted to Rs. 19,064. The receipts from the sale of water in the Salsette and Ambernath Water Supply Schemes amounted to Rs. 4,53,000 and Rs. 28,688, respectively.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

The worsening of conditions in the mill industry has had its inevitable effect on the fortunes of the Development Department Chawls. Both tenancies and rent collections showed some deterioration, from about September 1933, owing to the closing down of all the mills of the Currimbhoy group and a few of the mills belonging to the Sassoon group. As the success of the Industrial Housing Scheme depends mostly on the fortunes of the mill industry—the tenants of the chawls consisting largely of mill operatives—the result has been that, in the 207 chawls of the scheme, the total number of occupied rooms and shops, which was 8,730 on 31st March 1933, declined to 7,343 at the close of the year under report. The closing of the Currimbhoy group naturally gave a particular set-back to the number of occupancies at Worli, which in the year before had shown a considerable increase. The reason is that the mills of the Currimbhoy group are mostly situated near this centre, and the employees are for the most part tenants of the Worli Chawls. The scale of rents remained unchanged throughout the year.

Out of the 329 shop premises in the Chawls, 149 were occupied at the close of the year under report. The rent collected amounted to Rs. 6,29,600 out of the assessed sum of Rs. 6,38,095, showing a recovery percentage of 98·6 as against 99·4 in the previous year. During the year 1,581 tenants absconded and the rent due from them was Rs. 14,813, as compared with Rs. 12,285 due from 1,160 absconders in the previous year. Out of the former amount and previous year's final balance of Rs. 10,593 uncollected, Rs. 3,974 were recovered after tracking the absconders, and Rs. 8,366 had to be written off leaving a balance of Rs. 13,066 to be recovered.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 70,341 or 11 per cent. of the recoveries.

The health statistics of chawls showed that there were 670 deaths in a population of 36,715, a death rate of 18 per thousand, against 20 in the previous year. These figures continue to bear witness to the satisfactory sanitary arrangements of the Development Department Chawls.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, the Baby Health Week Association and the Bombay Municipality provided medical relief at the chawls, while the Bombay Municipality has established schools for the children of the Development Department tenants at all the four centres, viz. DeLisle Road, Naigaum, Worli and Sewri.

RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES

The year 1933-34 showed marked improvement in the disposal of lands in the residential suburban schemes. The Khar scheme continued to be popular, while Chembur came into prominence. A total area of 80,641 sq. yards worth Rs. 1,69,367 was sold during the year in the Khar, Chembur, Danda, Chapel Road and C. S. Tramway areas. The lay-out for the St. Anthony's Homes Society in Chembur has been approved and a few bungalows have been constructed. The society's progress has helped the sale of land in the scheme, where 30,247 sq. yards valued at Rs. 37,005 were sold. Out of the few plots remaining at Danda, two were disposed of for Rs. 15,378. In the Khar model suburb 12,447 sq. yards were sold for Rs. 97,065 against 8,628 sq. yards worth Rs. 65,230 disposed of the previous year. The greater portion of the land sold was in the "shop" area, where the Bandra Municipality has built a wholesale vegetable market. In all 320 buildings have so far been completed in all the four sectors of Khar, while 8 more are under construction. In the Chapel Road area the two unsold plots were disposed of during the year. In the entire scheme, in all 106,748 sq. yards have been sold for Rs. 4,49,652; seventy-eight bungalows have been built and three are under construction. There are enquiries for land in the Andheri sector of Shahar but it could not be sold as the lay-out had to be revised. In scheme XVII-C. S. Tramway, the Mangalorean Garden Homes Society took up land measuring about 20 acres.

Of 24 Town Planning Schemes in the Bombay Suburban District 19 are complete. The area comprised in the schemes is 1357·64 acres.

CONSULTING SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

During the year under review, of the three final town planning schemes containing 2,430 acres, which were before Government for sanction, two schemes, Ahmedabad No. II and Panchgani No. III have been sanctioned, and the remaining scheme, Karachi No. II (Garden Quarter) is now being printed.

The draft scheme of Ahmedabad No. 3 (Ellis Bridge) containing 1,916 acres was referred to the Arbitrator. The making of a draft scheme for a new area in Poona known as Poona No. II was sanctioned.

Five schemes containing an area of 3,578 acres, and two varied schemes containing an area of 1,488 acres were in hand but not completed.

Lay-out plans for 9 areas containing 382 acres were prepared.

From February 1934 all the Town Planning Schemes in the Bombay Suburban District were taken over by the Department. The activities of the Department are being now extended to village improvement schemes also ; so far they were confined to towns only. The Consulting Surveyor has prepared an illustrated pamphlet on the principles of housing and planning as applied to villages.

In addition to the usual volume of valuation referred to the Consulting Surveyor, a detailed valuation of a large portion of Hyderabad (Sind) Cantonment was made. In the Towns of Karachi, Poona and Ahmedabad Senior Assistants of the Department continue to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officers in addition to their ordinary departmental work ; and during the year under review awards amounting to Rs. 2,09,478 were made by these officers.

The Standing Committee of Ahmedabad has passed the scheme for the construction of a relief road, over a mile and a quarter in length, running right through the City. This involves the acquisition of property of a total value of about Rs. 38 lakhs, and the Consulting Surveyor has been asked to depute a senior officer to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officer for this scheme.

Valuations for fixing zones and standard rates for non-agricultural assessments were prepared for the towns of Hyderabad (Sind), Viramgam, Godhra, Poona City and surroundings, Bail Hongal and Nipani.

MILITARY

Auxiliary Force (India).—The elimination from the Active Class of all men who would not be immediately available for embodiment has resulted in a reduction in strength in most units.

Indianization is also affecting recruitment more especially in the officer class. The position will be reviewed with a view to an adjustment of establishments to a figure more nearly related to actual numbers available.

The standard of efficiency of units (other than Railway Battalions) was not materially affected by the reduced training periods. In Railway Battalions the loss of efficiency occasioned by reduction of training of Other Ranks to eight days was greatly counteracted by utilizing the extra four days granted to Officers and Non-commissioned Officers to hold cadre classes in which the schemes to be carried out during camp were gone over.

No. 10 (Bombay) Battery, Royal Artillery, has made very satisfactory progress in taking over the battery at Colaba South and the personnel showed great interest in their new duties.

No. 3 (Bombay) Fortress Company, Royal Engineers, was recently reorganized and now has an authorised establishment of 11 officers and 157 other ranks. Efforts are being made to recruit the unit up to establishment.

The Bombay Light Patrol was considerably under establishment but the Cavalry Group (the old Bombay Light Horse) was up to strength.

No. 15 (Kirkee) Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has had its two 18-pounders withdrawn and is now armed with two 4·5" howitzers. This has simplified training.

Indian Territorial Force—The 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry.—Recruiting was maintained during the year and it was found necessary to stop the intake of recruits temporarily. Great keenness was shown by all ranks. The Unit now has use of part of the Cross Maidan for recreational purposes and sports teams are being organized.

1st (Bombay) Battalion, University Training Corps.—The keenness of students continues. 528 attended camp during 1933-34 out of a total of 644. Every member has completed a trained soldiers' physical training card. Army Headquarters have been approached regarding an increase in establishment by 2½ companies.

The two companies in Poona were inspected on September 30th, 1934, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who is Honorary Colonel of the unit. He was very pleased with the turn-out and generally impressed with the steadiness of the men on parade. This unit is now entirely financed from the " Civil Grant ".

11th Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry.—The Unit was up to full strength and has a waiting list of 200 applicants.

The standard of recruits appearing for enrolment has improved during the past two years. From 1934-35 the period of annual training has been increased from one to two months. This increased training is popular but members serving in Government Departments may experience some difficulty in attending for the full period. This unit is now financed entirely from the Defence Services Budget. The present composition of battalion consists of 7 Platoons Mahrattas, 3 Platoons Mahars, 2 Platoons Lingayats, 2 Platoons Musalmans, 1 Platoon Brahmins, 1 Platoon Christians.

Karachi Corps Auxiliary Force (India).—Progress was very satisfactory, members parading regularly and taking an interest in the training. The Light Horse Troop was disbanded and the strength of the Fortress Company, R.E., doubled.

The Corps Rifle Meeting was held in May 1934 and was largely attended. A total of 240 competitors entered including entries from Units in Karachi.

The Corps was inspected by the Army Commander, General Sir Torquhil G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G., General Officer Commanding in Chief, Western Command, on 23rd January 1934, by the Brigade Commander, Major General C. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E., Commander, Sind (Ind.) Brigade Area, on the 10th April 1934 when Efficiency Medals were presented to members of the Corps. The No. 4 (Fortress) Coy., R.E., was inspected by Major General C. H. Addison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Engineer in Chief, Army Headquarters on the 22nd February 1934.

No. 11 (Karachi) Company, University Training Corps.—The strength of the unit on 1st April 1934 was 5 officers and 91 non-commissioned officers and men. The training progress of the unit as a whole was only fair, due to the continual change of personnel and the fact that it was only possible to hold four hours' parade per week. Cadres were held for officers and non-commissioned officers.

The Annual camp was held from 2nd December to 11th December 1933. The attendance was 5 officers and 62 other ranks. The members of the unit were keen and the standard of attendance in the unit high, but generally the University Training Corps appears to be unpopular with the Colleges as from an original strength of 140 in 1928, members have dwindled to the present total of 76 out of approximately 1,200 students in the three Colleges who are eligible to join. It would appear that unless the College authorities are able to persuade larger

numbers of students of the right type to join, the University Training Corps will cease to exist owing to lack of personnel.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay Society.—During the year 1933, the Agents of the Society in Bombay City prosecuted 19,253 cases of cruelty to animals. In 17,581 cases fines only were inflicted, in 141 cases the offenders were fined and in default sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, in 103 cases the accused were warned and discharged and in 334 cases the accused were acquitted. 1,101 animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for treatment. 240 animals found to be suffering from incurable diseases were sent from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals to the Pinjrapole at Bombay. There were 292 prosecutions at Bandra Court and fines were inflicted in 263 cases. In 18 cases the accused were warned and discharged and in 11 cases the accused were acquitted. The amount of fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents is given to the Society after deducting 10 per cent. for Government expenses. The amount thus received by the Society in 1933 by way of Police fines was Rs. 34,075 out of the total receipts of Rs. 37,359. The expenditure was Rs. 38,750.

Karachi Society.—1,837 complaints were instituted, mainly by the Inspectors of the Society and the number of animals involved in these cases was 1,957. In 1,832 cases the accused were convicted, while they were acquitted in 5 cases. The number of animals treated as out-patients free of charge by the Superintendent, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was 906 while the number of those sent to the Richmond Crawford Dispensary was 220. The total realizations from fines including arrears of the previous year were Rs. 5,636. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,231.

ARCHÆOLOGY

A further reduction in the grant for the conservation of archæological monuments in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, from Rs. 49,421 to Rs. 45,870, was rendered inevitable by the continued unfavourable financial position of the Central Government. Notwithstanding this financial disadvantage, the Superintendent of Archæology in the Western Circle at Poona, was able to provide, departmentally and through the agency of the Public Works Department of the Bombay Government,

current repairs to 299 and special repairs to 16 ancient monuments out of a total of 735 borne on his list. The seventh century Brahmanic Cave Shrine at Bhamburda in the suburbs of Poona, the first century Buddhist Caves at Bedsa in the Supati hills of the Western Ghats, the great Jami Masjid of Adil Shahi times at Bijapur, the neat little Jami Masjid of the 17th Century at Dabhol in the Ratnagiri District and the Mausoleum of Khwaja Safar Salmani at Surat, were the more important monuments which came in for special treatment during the year under report, when also an intensive search for and survey of all the epigraphic remains of Moslem times in this Presidency and Sind was initiated.

APPENDIX I

RESERVED SUBJECTS

(1) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
(2) Land Revenue Administration.
(3) Famine Relief.
(4) Land Acquisition.
(5) Administration of Justice.
(6) Provincial Law Reports.
(7) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
(8) Non-judicial stamps ; judicial stamps.
(9) Development of mineral resources which are Government property.
(10) Industrial matters, included under the following heads :—
  (*a*) Factories ;
  (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes ;
  (*c*) Electricity ;
  (*d*) Boilers ;
  (*e*) Gas ;
  (*f*) Smoke Nuisances ; and
  (*g*) Welfare of labour and housing.
(11) Ports (with certain exceptions).
(12) Inland water-ways, including shipping and navigation, not declared central subjects.
(13) Police, including railway police.
(14) (*a*) Regulation of betting and gambling ;
  (*b*) Prevention of cruelty to animals ;
  (*c*) Protection of wild birds and animals ;
  (*d*) Control of poisons ;
  (*e*) Control of motor vehicles ; and
  (*f*) Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
(15) Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
(16) Coroners.
(17) Excluded Areas.
(18) Criminal Tribes.
(19) European vagrancy.
(20) Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and reformatories.
(21) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
(22) Treasure trove.
(23) Provincial Government Presses.
(24) Elections, Indian and Provincial.
(25) Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
(26) Local Fund Audit.

(27) Control of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province and control of public services within the province other than all-India services.
(28) Sources of provincial revenue—
  (*a*) taxes, included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or
  (*b*) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General.
(29) Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

(1) Local Self-Government (except Cantonments).
(2) Medical administration.
(3) Public health, sanitation and vital statistics.
(4) Pilgrimages within British India.
(5) Education (with some exceptions).
(6) Public Works—
  (*a*) Construction and maintenance of provincial buildings.
  (*b*) Roads, bridges, ferries, etc.
  (*c*) Tramways within municipal areas.
  (*d*) Light and feeder-railways and extra-municipal tramways for which provision is made by provincial legislation.
(7) Agriculture.
(8) Civil Veterinary Department.
(9) Fisheries.
(10) Co-operative Societies.
(11) Forests.
(12) Excise.
(13) Registration of deeds and documents.
(14) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
(15) Religious and Charitable Endowments.
(16) Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.
(17) Stores and stationery required for Transferred Departments.
(18) Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
(19) Weights and measures.
(20) Libraries, museums and exhibitions (with certain exceptions).
(21) Historical monuments (with certain exceptions).
(22) Town planning and development in municipal areas (except cases dealing with the Bombay City and Suburban District).

APPENDIX II

List of Official Reports used in the compilation of this Volume

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Report of the Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year 1933–34.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1933, Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council for the year 1933–34.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

Annual Police Reports of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, Annual Report of the Bombay City Police, Administration Reports on Government Workhouses and of the Bombay Jail Department and the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency, Reports of the Departments of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency Proper and Sind, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Forests, Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, for the year 1933–34 and Notes on Prices, Labour and Wages.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1933–34, Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency and a Note on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, and Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1933, Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency and Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1933–34.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Administration Report of the Public Works Department and Irrigation Administration Reports for the year 1933–34.

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, Annual Report of the Haffkine Institute, Report on Mental Hospitals, Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, and Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act for the year 1933, Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1933–34 and Annual Reports of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, the Kondhwa Leper Asylum, Poona, and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Branch, 1933.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Report of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, Annual Report on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency and Annual Reports on Port Trusts, Bombay and Karachi, for the year 1933–34.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind, Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Administration Report of the Bombay Collectorate for the year 1933–34.

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

Reports of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency and the Reformatory School at Yeravda for the year 1933–34, the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) for the year 1933, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and Annual Reports of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay and the Victoria Museum, Karachi, for the year 1933–34.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration Reports of the Diocese of Bombay, of the Church of Scotland, Bombay Presidency, of the Printing, Stationery and Publication Department and the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona, Annual Reports on the Administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme and Residential Suburban Schemes for the year 1933–34, Report on the Working of the Consulting Surveyor's Department, Annual Reports of the Bombay and Karachi Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the years 1933 and 1933–34 respectively and Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year 1933–34.

MG-III Bk H 891—12

APPENDIX III

1933–34

GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Took his seat, 9th December 1928, vacated office 9th December 1933.)

His Excellency the Right Honourable Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. (Took his seat, 9th December 1933.)

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, Kt. (Took his seat, 23rd June 1928.)	Revenue and Finance Member and Vice-President of Council.
The Honourable Mr. Robert Duncan Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Took his seat, 6th January 1933.)	Home and General Member.

MINISTERS

The Honourable Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Kt. (Took his seat, 10th November 1930, deceased, 1st November 1933.)	Local Self-Government.
The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli. (Took his seat, 10th November 1930.)	Education.
The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper. (Took his seat, 27th November 1933).	Local Self-Government.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Honourable Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Mr. N. E. Navle, B.A., LL.B.

INDEX

[Parts I and II have separate paging]

	Page
Accounts	140
Acts—	
An Act to amend the—	
Bombay Children Act, 1924 ..	8
Bombay District Police Act ..	10
Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923	9
Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879	8
Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920	7
City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888	8, 11
City of Bombay Police Act, 1902	10
Indian Registration Act, 1908	9
Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886	7
Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909	10
Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909	10
Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay) Act, 1857	9
Whipping Act, 1909 ..	7
City of Karachi Municipal Act ..	9
Live Stock Improvement Act ..	10
Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga	122
Advances to Cultivators ..	48
Agriculture—	
Agricultural Education ..	46
„ Population; condition of ..	42
„ Propaganda ..	43
„ Research ..	45, 47
„ Season ..	37, 46
„ Shows ..	43
Cotton Crops	40
Dry Farming	45
Features of the year ..	43, 46
Finance	46, 48
Gujarat Bollworm clean-up scheme	45
Poultry	45
Premium Bulls	44
Prickly Pear	45
Seed-Supply	43, 47
Sugarcane Research ..	45
Summary of year's work ..	vi
Arboriculture	109
Archaeology	171
Area—	
Cropped	37, 39
Cultivated	38
Irrigated	40, 41
Uncultivated	38
Auxiliary Force	168
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme ..	165
Backward Class Officer ..	33
Bills	11
Births	116
Boiler Inspection Department ..	84
Bombay City Police	26
Bombay Development Schemes ..	165
Bombay Improvement Trust ..	129
Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929	83
Bombay Municipality ..	129
Bombay Port Trust	134
Bombay University	157
Books: published in 1933	160
British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch	123
Budget	11
Cattle Diseases	120
Chemical Analysers ..	121
Children's Homes	28, 36
Cholera	116
City Survey	4
Civil Disobedience Movement ..	i, 20
Civil Justice—	
Presidency proper	13
Sind	16

	PAGE
COASTING TRADE ..	..98, 99, 106
COLD STORAGE SCHEME ..	46
COLLECTORS AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS—	
Duties of	139
COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR ..	81
COMMISSIONERS—	
Duties of	139
COMMUNICATIONS	108
COMPANIES: JOINT STOCK ..	18
CONGRESS..	i
CONSULTING SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT	168
CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT—	
Agricultural Credit Societies ..	65
Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	66
Banks—	
District Central— ..	67
Land Mortgage— ..	66
Provincial Co-operative— ..	67
Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society	68
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute	68
Consumers' Movement & Society	68
Housing Societies	68
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	67
Producers' Societies ..	68
Summary of year's work ..	xvii
COST OF LIVING INDEX ..	52
COTTON SEED SCHEMES ..	44
COURT OF WARDS ACT ..	3
CRIME	19
CRIMINAL JUSTICE—	
Presidency proper	15
Sind	17
CRIMINAL TRIBES	33
CROPS—	
Bajri	40
Cotton	40
Food	38
Groundnuts	40
Jowar	40
Non-food	38
Oilseeds	40
Rice	40
Wheat	40
Condition of—	37, 46
Nature of — grown in Presidency	38
Outturn of—	42
CUSTOMS	vi
DAIRY FARMING	45
DEATHS	116
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ..	165
DISPENSARIES	118
DRY FARMING SCHEME ..	45
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION—	
Church of India	163
Church of Scotland ..	164
EDUCATION—	
Arts Colleges	157
Expenditure on —	156
Institutions and Pupils ..	156
Intermediate and Backward Hindus	159
Muhammadans	159
Primary Schools	158
Professional Colleges ..	157
Reformatory Schools ..	159
Secondary Schools	158
Summary of year's work ..	viii
System of — in Presidency ..	155
Technical and Industrial Training Institutions ..	156, 158
University	157
EMIGRATION	124
EMPRESS AND BUND GARDENS, POONA	69
ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN SIND ..	3
EUROPEAN VAGRANCY	30
EXCISE—	
Bombay Presidency proper ..	151
Sind	153
Summary of year's work ..	xiii
EXPENDITURE	iv, 143

	Page
Factories Act	81
Fevers	117
Finance	138, iv
Forests	xvi, 61
Administration	61
Communication and Buildings ..	63
Exploitation	64
Fires	63
Grazing	63
Offences	63
Silviculture	64
Free Colonies	33
Gardens, Bombay and Poona ..	69
Government— Members of Council. Ministers.	Appendix III. 178
Government Male and Female Work-Houses	30
Gujarat Talukdars Act ..	3
Haffkine Institute	119
Horticulture	69
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	118
Immigration	124
Income Tax	xv
Incumbered Estates in Sind ..	3
Indian Territorial Force ..	169
Industrial Housing Scheme ..	166
Industries	70
Department of —	75
Infant Mortality	117
Instruction (*See* Education) ..	155
Irrigated Area	40
Irrigation—	
Area irrigated	114
Central Circle	112
Deccan and Gujarat ..	111
Deccan Irrigation Circle ..	113
Expenditure	114
Godavari Canals	113
Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction	111
Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar ..	113
Mutha Canals	113
Nira Right and Left Bank Canals	113
Northern Circle	112
Pravara River Works ..	113
Revenue	114
Sind	110, 111
Southern Circle	114
Jails	31
Joint Stock Companies ..	18
Justice—	
Administration of	12
Civil and Criminal—	
Presidency (Proper) ..	13, 15
Sind	16
Courts of Sessions	16
High Court	12, 13
Mofussil Courts and Tribunals ..	12, 14, 16
Small Causes Court	12, 15
Summary of year's work ..	ix
Karachi Corps Auxiliary Force	170
Karachi Municipality ..	131
Karachi Port Trust	136
King Edward's Home ..	30
Kondhwa Leper Asylum, Poona	123
Labour—	
Agricultural	56
Skilled	60
Unskilled	58
Land—	
Administration of — ..	1
Land Customs	vi
Land Records—	
Department of	4
Functions	1, 4
Land Revenue	150
Lands—	
Waste	4
Law	5

	Page
Legislation	7
Legislative	6
Legislative Council—	
Acts passed by—	7
Bills before —	11
Budget	11
Composition	5
Powers of —	6
President and Deputy President..	178
Resolutions	6, 11
Motions	11
Leprosy Relief	122, 123
Literary Societies	160
Literature and Press ..	160
Live Stock	44
Local Board Administration ..	131
Local Self-Government—	
Local Boards	117, 131
Municipalities—	
Bombay	129
Karachi	131
Municipal Boroughs ..	126
Municipalities	117, 126
Maritime Trade, Sind ..	100
Maternity Benefit Act ..	83
Medical Relief	116
Mental Hospitals	122
Military	168
Municipal Gardens	69
Municipalities	126
Museums	161, 162
Newspapers	160
Pilgrim Centres	117
plague	116
Police—	
Bombay City	26
Criminal Investigation Department	20
Finger Print Bureau ..	20
Mofussil	20
Railway	20
Sind	25
Summary of year's work ..	x, xi
Village	29
Political Summary	i
Poultry	45
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—	
Bombay Society	171
Karachi Society	
Prices—	
Retail	50
Wholesale	53
Prickly-pear	45
Prince of Wales Museum of Western India	161
Printing—	
Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi	165
Government Central Press, Bombay	164
Government Photozinco Press, Poona	165
Yeravda Prison Press, Poona ..	165
Public Gardens—	
Bombay Municipal Gardens ..	69
Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona	69
Public Health	116, xii
Public Health Laboratories ..	121
Public Instruction (*See* "Education").	
Public Works—	
Administration	108
Arboriculture	109
Central Workshops, Dapuri ..	108
Communications	108
Electrical	108
Revenue	151
Summary of year's work ..	xviii
Railways	114
Rainfall	48

	Page
Receipts	iv, 146
Record of Rights	1
Registration	17
Reports made use of ..	175
Residential Suburban Schemes ..	167
Resolutions	6, 11
Revenue—	
Administration of — Department	138
Collection	138
Land	150
Public Works	151
Revenue and Expenditure ..	140
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay ..	160
Salt	xiii
Sanitary Committees ..	117
Sanitation	117
Sea-borne Trade	84
Season and Crops	37
Seed Supply	43, 47
Shipping	98, 106
Silviculture	64
Small-pox	116
Stamps	xvi
Stationery	164
Subjects: Reserved and Transferred	173
Sugarcane Research	45
Super Tax	xv
Surveys—	
City	4
Revision	
Takavi	48
Talukdari Estates	3
Taxes on Income	xv
Territorial Force	169
Town Planning Schemes ..	168
Trade and Commerce—	
Coasting	iv, 84–107
Exports	
Foreign	
Imports	
Indian Produce and Manufactures	
Presidency proper	
Shipping	
Sind	
Subordinate Ports	
Trade according to countries ..	
Trade and Industries ..	70
Traffic by Air	107
Vaccination	118
Veterinary	120
Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay	161
Victoria Museum, Karachi ..	162
Village Panchayats	117
Village Sanitation	117
Vital Statistics and Medical Relief	116
Wages	54
Wards and other Estates ..	3
Waste Lands	4
Water Supply Schemes ..	166
Weather: Note on	48
Women's Home, Hubli	36
Working Men's Hostel ..	30
Workmen's Compensation Act ..	83
Yeravda Reformatory	159

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017